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Letter dated 11 January 2006 from the Chairman of the 2004 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee

In my capacity as Chairman of the 2004 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment, I have the honour to transmit to the General Assembly the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual dated 22 December 2005.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 59/298, the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual is being distributed as a United Nations document in all six official languages. This will allow Member States to become fully conversant with contingent-owned equipment policy, processes and procedures and ensure common understanding of such procedures and improve their effective application.

(*Signed*) Colonel Michael Edward **Hanrahan**
Chairman
2004 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment

Manual on Policies and Procedures Concerning the Reimbursement and Control of Contingent-Owned Equipment of Troop/Police Contributors Participating in Peacekeeping Missions (COE Manual)

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 50/222 of 11 April 1996, authorized the implementation of new procedures for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment. This Manual on Policies and Procedures concerning the Reimbursement and Control of Contingent-Owned Equipment of Troop/Police Contributors Participating in Peacekeeping Missions (the COE Manual) details the procedures authorized by the General Assembly. The COE Manual replaces the previous methodology whereby troop/police contributors were reimbursed based on the in and out surveys and depreciation of equipment.

2. This system saw its genesis in the report of the Secretary-General (A/48/945 and Corr.1), and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/49/664 and Add.1), in which problems related to the planning, budgeting and administration of peacekeeping operations were presented to the General Assembly. The General Assembly, in its resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994, authorized the Secretary-General to proceed with a reform of the procedures for determining reimbursements to Member States for contingent-owned equipment provided to peacekeeping missions.

3. The Phase II and Phase III Working Groups, made up of technical and financial experts from Member States, met with Secretariat representatives in 1995. The Groups recommended that reimbursement to troop/police contributors be made on the basis of a "wet lease", whereby troop/police contributors would provide major equipment and maintenance, or a "dry lease", whereby troop/police contributors would provide only major equipment, with the United Nations or a third party assuming responsibility for maintenance.

4. These Working Groups recommended that minor equipment and consumables not directly related to major equipment be reimbursed as "self-sustainment" based on troop strength. Self-sustainment categories are not subject to accountability upon entry into and departure from the mission area, but rather to verification and inspection to ensure that they meet the agreed standards and mandate of the contingent. When a contingent provides less major equipment or self-sustainment than that stipulated in the memorandum of understanding (MOU) the troop/police contributor will be reimbursed only for actual numbers.

5. The recommendations of the Phase II and Phase III Working Groups on classification of equipment, rates and standards to be applied, are listed in their reports (A/C.5/49/66 dated 2 May 1995 and A/C.5/49/70 dated 20 July 1995). In his report (A/50/807), the Secretary-General summarized the proposals of Phase II and Phase III Working Groups, and made recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly. This report along with the working group reports were presented to the Advisory Committee for its consideration. The comments of the Advisory Committee are contained in its report (A/50/887 dated 6 March 1996). Based on the foregoing, the General Assembly, in its resolution 50/222 of 10 May 1996, authorized implementation of the system. The General Assembly also requested the

Secretary-General to submit a report of its first year implementation to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session.

6. The recommendations of the Phase IV Working Group are listed in its report (A/C.5/52/39 dated 23 February 1998). The Secretary-General, in his report (A/53/465 dated 7 October 1998), summarized the proposals of Phase IV Working Group together with his report on the first full year of implementation of the reformed procedures. The reports of the Secretary-General and the Working Group were presented to the Advisory Committee for consideration. The Advisory Committee's comments are contained in its report (A/53/944 dated 6 May 1999). In its resolution 54/19 of 29 October 1999, the General Assembly adopted the recommendations of the Phase IV Working Group.

7. The recommendations of the Phase V Working Group are listed in its report (A/C.5/54/49 dated 16 February 2000). The Secretary-General, in his report (A/54/795 dated 14 March 2000), provided comments on the recommendations of the Working Group. The reports of the Secretary-General and the Working Group were presented to the Advisory Committee for consideration. The comments and proposals of the Advisory Committee are contained in its report (A/54/826 dated 3 April 2000). By its resolution 54/19 B of 15 June 2000, the General Assembly adopted the recommendations of the Working Group.

8. The recommendations of the post-Phase V Working Group are listed in its report (A/C.5/55/39 dated 7 March 2001). The Secretary-General, in his report (A/55/815 dated 1 March 2001), provided comments on the recommendations of the post-Phase V Working Group. The reports of the Secretary-General and the Working Group were presented to the Advisory Committee for consideration. The comments and proposals of the Advisory Committee are contained in its report (A/55/887 dated 4 April 2001). By its resolution 55/274 of 14 June 2001, the General Assembly adopted the recommendations of the post-Phase V Working Group.

9. The recommendations of the 2004 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment are listed in its report (A/C.5/58/37 dated 19 April 2004). The Secretary-General, in his report (A/59/292 dated 24 August 2004), provided comments on the recommendations of the 2004 Working Group. The reports of the Secretary-General and the Working Group were presented to the Advisory Committee for consideration. The comments and proposals of the Advisory Committee are contained in its report (A/59/708 dated 22 February 2005). By its resolution 59/298 of 22 June 2005, the General Assembly adopted the recommendations of the 2004 Working Group as well as those of the Secretary-General to convene the next Working Group in 2008 to carry out a comprehensive review of the contingent-owned equipment system.

10. The basic principles of this system are simplicity, accountability, financial and management control. This is accomplished by reducing the administrative burden on troop/police contributors, the Secretariat and peacekeeping missions; standardization of reimbursement rates on an equitable basis and common standards to be applied to equipment and services to be provided. Furthermore, accountability and control are ensured by the system relying on an a priori agreement between the

United Nations and the troop contributor for the leasing of equipment and the provision of services to personnel. The MOU eliminates the need for detailed surveys of equipment, spare parts and consumables, and places the responsibility for asset management on the troop/police contributor. The United Nations responsibility is to ensure that the peacekeeping mission has the personnel and equipment required to fulfil its mandate, that the troop/police contributors provide personnel, equipment and services as detailed in the specific MOU, and that the contingents perform according to the established standards. The revised model MOU, including all Working Group recommendations approved by the General Assembly, is at chapter 9 of the present document.

11. This system is a major departure from previous practice as it is focused on management rather than accounting for contingent-owned equipment. It is performance driven, and provides for transparency of deployment as well as accountability, and enables Member States to appreciate their commitment to peacekeeping at the outset, thus leading to simplified budgeting and reimbursement. A further key benefit is that missions will be able to implement an integrated management structure in the field.

12. The COE Manual is a consolidation of the recommendations of the Phase II, III, IV, V, post-Phase V and 2004 Working Groups as approved by the General Assembly and provides clarification and explanations, where required, on the implementation of these decisions. The COE Manual contains the policies, procedures and actions to be followed by the United Nations Headquarters and peacekeeping missions. The COE Manual is intended to provide assistance to troop/police contributors and to ensure that the decision of the General Assembly is fully and consistently implemented. The procedures used in the implementation of the General Assembly decisions may be amended from time to time to take into account changing circumstances and experience gained.

13. The COE Manual should be read in conjunction with other related documents such as the Operation Support Manual, the Guidelines to Troop-Contributing Countries (mission specific and issued before deployment of troops), and the Standby Arrangements in the Service of Peace, Tables of Organization and Equipment (1998).

14. Every effort was made to ensure the accuracy of the COE Manual. However, in the event of discrepancies between the COE Manual and the documents of the General Assembly, the resolutions/reports approved by the General Assembly shall prevail. If discrepancies are identified or if there are practical suggestions, please do not hesitate to send comments or suggestions to: Chief, Finance Management and Support Service, Administration Support Division/Office of Mission Support/Department of Peacekeeping Operations, for correction and inclusion in the next edition of the COE Manual. This COE Manual supersedes the 2002 edition.

Chapter 2

Standard elements of the contingent-owned equipment system and lease options

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Implementation

1. These procedures were implemented effective 1 July 1996.

2. These procedures are applicable to all new missions as soon as procedural arrangements are in place.

3. **Retroactivity**. For missions activated prior to 1 July 1996, troop/police contributors have the option to accept reimbursement under either the new or the old reimbursement methodology.[1]

4. **Definitions**. Definitions approved by the General Assembly for matters relating to the contingent-owned equipment system are included at annex A to this chapter.

Binding arrangement

5. One of the goals of the system is to have a MOU signed by the troop/police contributor and the United Nations prior to deployment, stipulating the obligations of each party, related to personnel, major equipment and self-sustainment.

6. The final form of the MOU can vary as long as the substantive elements of the model MOU remain consistent for all Member States.[2] The legal aspects of the MOU are to be in accordance with the financial rules and regulations of the United Nations.[3] It is understood that no change/amendment, addition to or deletion from the model MOU is to affect or diminish the legally binding nature of the MOU on the parties.

Reimbursement

7. The troop/police contributors are reimbursed under wet or dry lease as per rates adopted by the General Assembly. Reimbursement is limited to those items of serviceable major equipment (including associated minor equipment and consumables) specifically agreed to by the United Nations.[4] Should a contingent provide less major equipment or self-sustainment categories than that stipulated in the MOU, the troop/police contributor will be reimbursed only for major equipment or self-sustainment categories actually provided.

8. The method of computation for the monthly equipment usage charge for the modular dry lease system and components of modular wet/dry lease system are defined in chapter 8.

9. The troop/police contributors are reimbursed for self-sustainment as per rates in General Assembly documents. These rates are listed in chapter 8.

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[1] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 51 (b) and A/C.5.52.39, para. 73 (a).

[2] A/C.5/52/39, para. 65 (c).

[3] Ibid., para. 65 (a).

[4] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 46 (a).

10. Rates of reimbursement for special equipment will be negotiated separately between the troop/police contributor and the United Nations.

11. Reimbursement rates will be adjusted for any period for which troop/police contributors are not meeting the standards.

Transportation

12. The United Nations is responsible for transportation of troops/police and COE upon deployment and repatriation but may request, or consider a request from a troop/police contributor, a troop/police contributor to provide this service via a letter of assist.

13. The actual cost of inland transportation of major equipment from its normal operating location to an agreed port of embarkation will be reimbursed, subject to the presentation of validated claims based on terms and conditions agreed in advance in a letter of assist.[5]

14. Troop/police contributors are responsible for transportation of resupply of contingent for spare parts and minor equipment related to major equipment, for rotation and to meet national requirement. The monthly estimated maintenance rates of the wet lease rates already include a generic 2 per cent premium for such transportation. In addition, a distance-related increment is applied to the maintenance rates. The distance-related increment is 0.25 per cent of the estimated maintenance rate for each complete 500 miles (800 kilometres), beyond the first 500 miles (800 kilometres) distance along the consignment route between the port of embarkation in the troop-contributing country and the port of entry in the mission area.[6] The distance is determined using the shortest sea consignment route unless specified otherwise. For landlocked countries or countries where equipment is moved by road or rail to and from the mission area, the port of entry will be an agreed border crossing point.[7]

15. Troop/police contributors are responsible for transportation related to resupply of contingents for consumables and minor equipment necessary for the provision of self-sustainment. The rates approved for self-sustainment include a premium of up to 2 per cent to compensate for the cost of transportation of self-sustainment resupply. Troop/police contributors are not eligible for additional reimbursement for the transportation of self-sustainment items.[8]

16. When the United Nations negotiates a contract for the repatriation of equipment and the carrier exceeds a 14-day grace period after the expected arrival date, the troop/police contributor will be reimbursed by the United Nations at the dry-lease rate from the expected arrival date until the actual arrival date.[9]

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[5] A/C.5/55/39, para. 60 (a).

[6] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 46 (c).

[7] A/C.5/54/49, para. 67 (c).

[8] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 46 (g).

[9] A/C.5/52/39, para. 75.

Chapter 2

Loss and damage

17. When deciding on reimbursement for loss and damage a distinction between no-fault incidents and hostile action/forced abandonment must be made:

(a) **No-fault incidents**. The wet lease/dry lease rates include a no-fault factor to cover loss of or damage to equipment in a no-fault incident. There is no additional reimbursement and no other claims are receivable in case of equipment loss or damage in such incidents[10] (see the definition of "no-fault incident" in chap. 6).

(b) **Hostile action/forced abandonment**:

(i) In cases of loss or damage resulting from a single hostile action or forced abandonment, troop/police contributors will assume liability for each item of equipment when the collective generic fair market value (GFMV) is below the threshold value of $250,000;

(ii) For major equipment lost or damaged as a result of a single hostile action or forced abandonment, the United Nations will assume liability for each item of major equipment whose GFMV equals or exceeds $250,000 or for major equipment lost or damaged when the collective GFMV of such equipment equals or exceeds $250,000.[11] The value of the loss or damage is determined using the GFMV. The reimbursement is made at the GFMV rates less the equipment use charge and any other environmental and intensified operational use payment made by the United Nations for that equipment.[12]

18. Troop/police contributors cannot file claims against the United Nations for loss or damage to spare parts, minor equipment and consumables. These are covered either by the mission-approved hostile action/abandonment factor, which is applied to the spare parts component of the wet lease as well as the self-sustainment rates[13] and/or by the no-fault incident factor, included in the dry/wet lease rates.[14]

19. In case of loss or damage during transportation, the party making transportation arrangements is responsible for loss or damage incurred during transportation.[15] The loss and damage issue has been clarified and is to be applied to ensure that troop/police contributors are reimbursed where significant damage occurs to COE during transportation. Significant damage is defined as damage where the repairs amount to 10 per cent or more of the generic fair market value of the item of equipment.[16]

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[10] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 2 (f).

[11] A/C.5/52/39, para. 66 (a) and (b).

[12] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 47 (b) (v).

[13] Ibid., para. 47 (a) and ibid., appendix I.A, para. 2 (f).

[14] Ibid.

[15] A/C.5/52/39, paras. 68 (a) (b).

[16] Ibid., para. 68 (c).

20. The United Nations has no responsibility for reimbursement where loss or damage is due to wilful misconduct or negligence by members of the troop/police contributor as determined by a board of inquiry convened by a duly authorized personnel of the United Nations, the report of which has been approved by the responsible United Nations official.

21. Major equipment can be provided to the United Nations by one troop/police contributor to be used, at the request of the United Nations, by another troop/police contributor. In these cases, major equipment provided to a United Nations peacekeeping mission by a troop/police contributor and used by another troop/police contributor shall be treated with due diligence, care and attention. The user troop/police contributor shall be responsible for reimbursing the providing troop/police contributor, through the United Nations, for any damage that may occur, whether as a result of wilful misconduct, gross negligence or negligence by personnel of the user troop/police contributor.[17] The principles and procedures dealing with these instances will be negotiated and included in the MOU and supplementary arrangements between the United Nations and troop/police contributors.

22. Unless otherwise specifically provided in the MOU, loss or damage to special case equipment shall be treated in the same manner as other major equipment.

23. Where equipment is provided under wet lease arrangement, the method of calculation for damage is the reasonable cost of repair. Equipment, which has suffered damage, is to be considered a total loss when the cost of repair exceeds 75 per cent of the GFMV.

Mission factors

24. Mission factors are intended to compensate troop/police contributors for extreme operating conditions in the mission area, where conditions impose significant and additional hardship, and are to be applied to the lease rates as follows:

(a) **An extreme environmental condition factor** not to exceed 5 per cent of the reimbursement rates for major equipment and for self-sustainment;

(b) **An intensified operational conditions factor** not to exceed 5 per cent of the reimbursement rates for major equipment and for self-sustainment;

(c) **A hostile action/forced abandonment factor** not to exceed 5 per cent of the reimbursement rates for self-sustainment and the spare parts element (or half of the maintenance rate) included in the wet lease rate.

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[17] A/C.5/55/39, para. 50.

25. These factors will be determined by the Technical Survey Team at the initiation of the mission. Mission factors are specific to each peacekeeping mission and will be applied universally throughout the mission.[18] These factors are subject to change depending on the prevailing conditions in the mission area. The United Nations or troop/police contributors can request a review of the mission factors whenever the conditions in the mission have changed sufficiently to warrant a review.[19]

Verification and control

26. The verification and control procedures are intended to ensure that the terms of the MOU between the United Nations and the troop/police contributor are met by both parties at the outset and throughout the period of effect of the MOU. Major equipment and self-sustainment standards are defined to ensure operational capability. These standards are promulgated in General Assembly documents and listed in chapter 3.

27. Verification and control will be carried out as follows:

(a) **Arrival inspection**. The arrival inspection is to take place immediately upon arrival and to be completed within one month. Where equipment and personnel are already in the mission area when the MOU is concluded, the first inspection will be carried out on a date to be jointly determined by the mission and contingent authorities and is to be completed within one month of that date:

(i) Major equipment will be inspected to ensure that categories and groups and the number delivered correspond with the MOU and that it is operational;

(ii) A troop/police contributor representative must explain and demonstrate the agreed self-sustainment capability. Self-sustainment will be inspected with a view to an assessment of the operational capabilities of the equipment and services;

(iii) The United Nations must also demonstrate that where the United Nations has agreed to provide self-sustainment, it does so to the same standards as those approved by the General Assembly and expected of troop/police contributors.

(b) **Operational readiness inspection**. This inspection must be carried out at least once in every six month period of the contingent's deployment in the mission area, and anytime the mission believes the equipment or services do not meet the standards. The condition of the major equipment and self-sustainment will be inspected with a view to assess whether the capability is sufficient and satisfactory;

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[18] A/C.5/52/39, para. 69 (a).

[19] A/C.5/52/39, para. 69 (b); and A/53/944, para. 17.

(c) **Repatriation inspection**. This inspection shall account for all major equipment of the troop/police contributor to be repatriated and verify the condition of the major equipment provided under the dry lease arrangement. The inspection shall also ensure that no United Nations-owned equipment is part of the equipment being repatriated;

(d) Other verifications or inspections deemed necessary by the Force Commander or the Secretariat.

28. The main purpose of the inspection is to verify that the terms and conditions of the MOU have been met, and to take corrective action when required. At every stage of peacekeeping operations, time and manpower are short, and excessive time cannot be spent beyond that required to determine that the minimum requirements have been met by the troop/police contributor or the United Nations in each area.[20]

Major equipment

29. A wet lease is a COE reimbursement system where the troop/police contributor assumes responsibility for maintaining and supporting major and minor items of equipment deployed. The troop/police contributor is entitled to reimbursement for providing this maintenance support.[21]

30. A dry lease is a COE reimbursement system whereby the troop/police contributor provides equipment to a peacekeeping mission and the United Nations assumes responsibility for maintaining the equipment or the United Nations arranges with a third party for maintenance of the equipment. Where a third party provides maintenance services, the third party will be reimbursed the maintenance portion of the wet lease rate. Dry lease equipment may be operated either by the equipment-owning country, another country or the United Nations. The contractual relationship is between the United Nations and the equipment-owning country or the United Nations and the equipment-operating country.[22] Issues of third-party liability will be the subject of supplementary arrangement or addendum to the MOU.[23]

Self-sustainment

31. Discussions between the United Nations and troop/police contributors will result in an agreement on the capabilities to be provided by the United Nations and the contingent being deployed. As a starting point for negotiation, the United Nations will identify and request from troop/police contributors those self-sustainment capabilities it cannot provide. The right of troop/police contributors to provide any or some categories of self-sustainment will be taken into consideration during the negotiation of the MOU.[24] However, the United Nations has a

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[20] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix III, para. 7.

[21] A/C.5/49/66, annex, annex II, para. 16.

[22] Ibid., para. 4.

[23] A/C.5/55/39, para. 50.

[24] Ibid., para. 67 (a).

responsibility to ensure that any self-sustainment services provided by a troop/police contributor meet minimum operational capabilities; are compatible with other troop/police contributors where interface is required; and that the cost to the United Nations is similar to what it would have cost the United Nations to arrange centrally for the provision of these self-sustainment services.

32. Only those services specifically agreed in the MOU to be provided by troop/police contributors will be reimbursable monthly, at the rates listed in chapter 8, based on the actual troop strength up to the personnel ceiling agreed to in the MOU.

33. Where a contingent is employing major equipment in providing its self-sustainment support, the troop/police contributor is not entitled to major equipment reimbursement, but only to the applicable self-sustainment reimbursement.[25] There may be instances where a troop/police contributor provides services such as communications, medical, engineering on a force level as force assets. In such cases there may be entitlement to reimbursement for major equipment whereas the same items at the unit level would be considered as minor equipment and incorporated into the self-sustainment reimbursement.[26] These instances will be negotiated and indicated in annexes B and C to the MOU where applicable.

Reimbursement during withdrawal

34. Upon withdrawal of a contingent, a plan is to be developed to coordinate the timely departure of troop/police unit and equipment. Troop/police reimbursements will continue at full rates until departure in accordance with the withdrawal plan. Reimbursement for major equipment leases will be paid at the level of 50 per cent of the agreed rates in the MOU until the equipment departure date. Reimbursement for self-sustainment rates will be reduced by 50 per cent and will be calculated upon remaining deployed troop strengths until all contingent personnel have departed the mission area.[27] When the United Nations negotiates a contract for the repatriation of equipment and the carrier exceeds a 14-day grace period after the expected arrival date in home country, the troop/police contributor will be reimbursed by the United Nations at the dry-lease rate from the expected arrival date until the actual arrival date.[28]

Dispute resolution[29]

35. The United Nations peacekeeping operation shall establish a mechanism within the mission to discuss and resolve amicably by negotiation in a spirit of cooperation the differences arising from the application of the MOU. This mechanism shall be comprised of two levels of dispute resolution:

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[25] Ibid., para. 77.

[26] A/C.5/49/70, annex, paras. 3, 8 and 10.

[27] A/C.5/52/39, para. 70.

[28] Ibid., para. 75.

[29] Ibid., para. 67.

(a) **First level**. The Chief Administrative Officer and the contingent Commander will attempt to reach a negotiated settlement of the dispute;

(b) **Second level**. Should negotiations at the first level not resolve the dispute after the receipt by one party of the other party's request for such settlement, a representative of the Permanent Mission of the Member State and the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations or his representative shall, at the request of either party, attempt to reach a negotiated settlement of the dispute.

36. Disputes that have not been resolved, as provided in paragraph above after the receipt by one party of the other party's request for first level settlement, may be submitted to a mutually agreed conciliator or mediator appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice, failing which the dispute may be submitted to arbitration at the request of either party. Each party shall appoint one arbitrator, and the two arbitrators so appointed shall appoint a third, who shall be the Chairman. If within 30 days of the request for arbitration either party has not appointed an arbitrator or if within 30 days of the appointment of two arbitrators the third arbitrator has not been appointed, either party may request the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint an arbitrator. The procedures for the arbitration shall be fixed by the arbitrators, and each party shall bear its own expenses. The arbitral award shall contain a statement of reasons on which it is based and shall be accepted by the parties as the final adjudication of the dispute.[30] The arbitrators shall have no authority to award interest.[31]

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[30] Office of Legal Affairs memorandum dated 17 January 2001, paras. 3 and 4.

[31] Office of Legal Affairs memorandum dated 15 November 2000, para. 4.

Annex A

Definitions[1]

1. **Accepted United Nations readiness standards** means that every unit/formation, ship, weapon system or equipment must be capable of performing the missions or functions for which it is organized or designed to enable the mission's mandate to be achieved.

2. **Consumables** means supplies of a general nature, consumed on a routine basis. Consumables include combat supplies, general and technical stores, defence stores, ammunition/explosives and other basic commodities in support of major equipment as well as in support of minor equipment and personnel.

3. **Contingent** means all formed units, personnel and equipment of the troop/police contributor deployed to the mission area under this memorandum.

4. **Contingent-owned equipment** means major equipment, and minor equipment and consumables deployed, and operated by the troop/police contributor's contingent in the performance of peacekeeping operations.

5. **Environmental conditions factor** means a factor applicable to the reimbursement rates for major equipment and for self-sustainment to take into account the increased costs borne by the troop/police contributor for extreme mountainous, climatic and terrain conditions. This factor is only applicable under conditions of significant anticipated additional costs to the troop/police contributor. The factor is determined at the outset of the mission by the technical survey team, and is applied universally within the mission. The factor is not to exceed 5 per cent of the rates.

6. **Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD)** means, in the context of force EOD, the detection, identification, onsite evaluation, rendering safe, recovery and final disposal of unexploded ammunition. It is conducted on behalf of the mission by a specialist unit as a force asset. Force EOD operations may conduct activities in all or part of the mission area. It may also include ammunition that has become hazardous by damage or deterioration.[2]

7. **Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD)** means, in the context of self-sustainment, EOD conducted by a unit within its accommodation/camp area.[3]

8. **Force Commander** means the officer, appointed under the authority of the Secretary-General, responsible for all military operations within the mission.

9. **Forced abandonment** means actions resulting from a decision approved by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner or his authorized representative or a provision in the rules of engagement which results in the loss of custody and control of equipment and supplies.

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[1] A/C.5/49/66, annex, annex II, and A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix VI.

[2] Implementation/experience-based definition developed by the Office of Mission Support (previously the Field Administration and Logistics Division).

[3] A/C.5/52/39, para. 82 (a).

10. **Generic fair market value (GFMV)** means equipment valuations for reimbursement purposes. It is computed as the average initial purchase price plus any major capital improvements, adjusted for inflation and discounted for any prior usage, or the replacement value, whichever is less. The generic fair market value includes all issue items associated with the equipment in the performance of its operational role.

11. **Government** means the Government of the participating State.

12. **Head of Mission** means the Special Representative/Commander appointed by the Secretary-General with the consent of the Security Council responsible for all United Nations activities within the mission.

13. **Hostile action** means an incident from the action(s) of one or more belligerents, which has a direct and significant negative impact on the personnel and/or equipment of a troop/police contributor. Different activities may be characterized as a single hostile action when these activities can be related to each other on common ground.

14. **Hostile action/forced abandonment factor** means a factor applied to each category of self-sustainment rates and to the spares element (or half of the estimated maintenance rate) of the wet lease rate to compensate the troop/police contributor for loss and damage. The factor is determined at the outset of the mission by the technical survey team, and is applied universally within the mission. The factor is not to exceed 5 per cent of the rates.

15. **Incremental transportation factor** means a factor to cover the incremental costs of transportation of spare parts and consumables under the wet lease system or lease for maintenance in increments of 0.25 per cent of the leasing rate for each complete 800 kilometres (500 miles) distance, beyond the first 800 kilometres (500 miles), along consignment route between the port of embarkation in the home country and the port of entry in the mission area. For landlocked countries or countries where equipment is moved by road or rail to and from the mission area, the port of entry in the mission area will be an agreed border crossing point.

16. **Intensified operational condition factor** means a factor applicable to the reimbursement rates for major equipment and for self-sustainment rates to compensate the troop/police contributor for increased costs resulting from the scope of the task assigned, the length of logistics chains, non-availability of commercial repair and support facilities, and other operational hazards and conditions. The factor is determined at the outset of the mission by the technical survey team, and is applied universally within the mission. The factor is not to exceed 5 per cent of the rates.

17. **Lease of major equipment**:

(a) **Dry lease** means a contingent-owned equipment reimbursement system where the troop/police contributor provides equipment to the mission and the United Nations assumes responsibility for maintaining the equipment. The troop/police contributor is reimbursed for the non-availability of its military resources for its national interest of deployed major and associated minor equipment.

(b) **Wet lease** means a contingent-owned reimbursement system where the troop/police contributor provides and assumes responsibility for maintaining and supporting deployed major items of equipment, together with the associated minor equipment. The troop/police contributor is entitled to reimbursement for providing this support.

18. **Loss or damage** means a total or partial elimination of equipment and/or supplies resulting from:

(a) A no-fault incident;

(b) The actions of one or more belligerents;

(c) A decision approved by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner.

19. **Maintenance rate** means the reimbursement rate to compensate the Government for maintenance costs comprising spare parts, contracted repair, and third and fourth line maintenance that is required to keep major equipment items operational to the specified standards, and return the item to operational condition upon return from the mission area. The costs of personnel involved in first and second line maintenance is excluded from the rate, as they are reimbursed separately. The rate includes an incremental transportation rate to cover general transportation costs of spare parts. This rate forms part of the "wet lease" rate.

20. **Major equipment** means major items directly related to the unit mission as mutually determined by the United Nations and the troop/police contributor. Major equipment is accounted for either by category or individually. Separate reimbursement rates apply for each category of items of major equipment. These rates include reimbursement for minor equipment and consumables in support of the item of major equipment.

21. **Minor equipment** means equipment in support of contingents, such as catering, accommodation, non-specialist communication and engineering and other mission-related activities. Specific accounting of minor equipment is not required. Minor equipment is divided into two categories: items designed to support major equipment; and items that directly or indirectly support personnel. For personnel-related minor equipment, rates of reimbursement for self-sustainment apply.

22. **No-fault incident** means an incident resulting from an accidental occurrence or negligent conduct, but not including acts attributable to wilful misconduct or gross negligence, on the part of an operator/custodian of equipment.

23. **Operational ammunition** means ammunition (including aircraft self-defence systems such as chaff or infrared flares) that the United Nations and troop/police contributors agree to deploy to the mission area so that it is readily available for use in the event of need. Ammunition expended for operational training/exercise beyond accepted United Nations readiness standards on the authority of and at the specific direction of the Force Commander, in anticipation of an operational requirement, will be considered operational ammunition.

24. **Police Commissioner** means the officer, appointed under the authority of the Secretary-General, responsible for all police operations within the mission.

25. **Predeployment visits** are visits by Department of Peacekeeping Operations/field mission teams, comprising representatives from appropriate functional areas (Force Generation Service, Finance Management and Support Service, Logistics Support Division etc.), to Member States' countries. They are undertaken to assist Member States to prepare their contingents for deployment and to ensure that Member State contributions meet the operational requirements of the mission and deployment timings.

26. **Self-sufficiency/self-sustainment** means a logistics support concept for troop contingent/police unit in a peacekeeping mission whereby the contributing State provides some specific or all logistics support to the contingent on a reimbursable basis.

27. **Unique equipment** means any special minor equipment or consumables not covered in the above self-sustainment rates and will be handled as unique equipment. These items will be handled on a bilateral special case arrangement between the troop contributor and the United Nations.

Annex B

Examples of possible arrangements for provision of major equipment and maintenance

Option 1. Wet lease

1. Troop/police contributor provides major equipment and maintenance.

Logistics

2. Troop/police contributor provides:

   (a) Major equipment;

   (b) Related minor equipment;

   (c) Workshop equipment including tools;

   (d) Spare parts and consumables;

   (e) Maintenance personnel.

3. United Nations provides accommodation including storage facilities and utilities.

Finance

4. Troop/police contributor receives reimbursement for wet lease based on rates established in General Assembly documents.

Option 2. Wet lease

5. One troop/police contributor provides major equipment; makes bilateral arrangements with another troop/police contributor to maintain the equipment; and enters into a wet lease with United Nations.

Logistics

6. First troop/police contributor provides major equipment.

7. Second troop/police contributor provides:

   (a) Minor equipment;

   (b) Workshop equipment including tools;

   (c) Spare parts and consumables;

   (d) Maintenance personnel.

8. United Nations provides accommodation including storage facilities and utilities to both troop/police contributors.

Finance

9. First troop/police contributor receives reimbursement for wet lease based on scales in General Assembly documents.

10. United Nations has no obligation for equipment or services with second troop/police contributor.

Option 3. Dry lease

11. Troop/police contributor provides major equipment.

12. United Nations maintains equipment.

Logistics

13. Troop/police contributor provides major equipment.

14. United Nations provides:

(a) Minor equipment;

(b) Workshop facilities, equipment and tools;

(c) Spare parts and consumables;

(d) Maintenance personnel.

15. United Nations provides accommodation including storage facilities and utilities to troop/police contributor.

Finance

16. Troop/police contributor receives reimbursement for dry lease based on scales in General Assembly documents.

17. United Nations pays for:

(a) Minor equipment;

(b) Workshop facilities, equipment and tools;

(c) Spare parts and consumables;

(d) Maintenance personnel.

Option 4. Dry lease

18. One troop/police contributor provides major equipment.

19. United Nations arranges with another troop/police contributor to provide maintenance.

Logistics

20. First troop/police contributor provides major equipment.

21. Second troop/police contributor provides:

(a) Minor equipment;

(b) Workshop equipment and tools;

(c) Spare parts and consumables;

(d) Maintenance personnel.

22. United Nations provides accommodation including storage facilities and utilities to both troop/police contributors.

Finance

23. First troop/police contributor receives reimbursement for dry lease based on scales in General Assembly documents.

24. Second troop/police contributor receives reimbursement for maintenance rate based on scales in General Assembly documents.

Option 5. Dry lease

25. Troop/police contributor provides major equipment under a dry lease arrangement, and requests the United Nations to provide maintenance.

26. United Nations enters into agreement with contractor to maintain equipment.

Logistics

27. Troop/police contributor provides major equipment.

28. Contractor provides:

(a) Minor equipment;

(b) Workshop facilities, equipment and tools;

(c) Spare parts and consumables;

(d) Maintenance personnel.

29. United Nations provides accommodation including storage facilities and utilities to troop/police contributor.

Finance

30. Troop/police contributor receives reimbursement for dry lease based on scales in General Assembly documents.

31. United Nations pays contractor for maintenance costs, including spare parts, consumables as per agreement with contractor.

Chapter 3

Standards, verification and control of contingent-owned equipment for major equipment and self-sustainment

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Chapter 3

Introduction

1. Reimbursement is dependent upon verification that the material and services provided meet the undertaking of the troop/police contributor in its signed MOU with the United Nations.

Purpose

2. The purpose of these principles and procedures is to define the means by which the United Nations will ensure, in conjunction with the troop/police contributor, that the required standards in quantity and quality of material and services for which reimbursement will be sought are met.[1]

Guiding principles

3. The verification and control procedures are intended to ensure that the terms of the MOU between the United Nations and the troop/police contributor are met by both parties at the outset and throughout the period of effect of the MOU. Major equipment and self-sustainment standards are defined in terms of operational capability for each category/subcategory rather than on the details of a prescriptive list of the type and levels of equipment required.[2] These standards of operational capability are promulgated in General Assembly documents and listed in annexes A and B to the present chapter.

4. The United Nations, in conjunction with the respective contingents or delegated authority designated by the troop/police contributor, is responsible for ensuring that the equipment and services provided by troop/police contributors meets the requirements of the peacekeeping operation and are provided in accordance with the MOU entered into by the United Nations with the troop/police contributor. In order to do so, the United Nations will verify the status, condition and quantity of the equipment and services provided. This control is implemented in cooperation between the United Nations and the troop/police contributor in accordance with the terms of the MOU for the provision of military personnel, equipment and services.[3]

5. The United Nation Inspection/Verification Team, which may be composed of United Nations staff members and military personnel, assigned by the Head of Mission or by an official acting on his/her behalf must be assigned to the Inspection Team for a sufficient period of time to ensure continuity in the control activities. The troop/police contributor must designate a person at each unit/contingent who is a responsible point of contact with the United Nations Inspection/Verification Team for verification and control matters.[4]

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[1] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix III, para. 2.

[2] A/C.5/55/39, para. 63, and A/C.5/52/39, para. 76 (c).

[3] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix III, para. 3.

[4] Ibid., para. 4.

6. In the conduct of the verification process, a "reasonability" view is to be employed when assessing the yielded results, including whether positive steps have been taken towards fulfilment of the MOU, that is to say the troop/police contributor and the United Nations have taken all reasonable measures and have met the spirit of the MOU, if not the full substance, and have also taken into account the importance of the subject and length of period where the MOU has not been fulfilled. The guiding principle in determining "reasonability" is whether the material to be provided by the troop/police contributor as well as by the United Nations will meet its military function at no additional cost to the United Nations or the troop/police contributor, other than those provided for in the MOU.[5] However, in verifying medical services at any level, all medical equipment, consumables and personnel required to maintain the capacities and capabilities stated as the medical self-sustainment standards in annex B to the present chapter must be present.[6]

7. The results of the control process are to be used by the United Nations and the troop contributor as a basis of consultative discussions at the lowest level possible, in the mission areas, in order that capabilities provided by the troop/police contributor meet the operational requirement of the mission. However, the control process in medical matters is one of quality assurance to ensure that all United Nations troops and staff in a peacekeeping mission are offered medical services according to the standards stated in annex B to the present chapter. Arrival inspection must ascertain the medical preparedness and vaccination status of all United Nations troops/police.[7] The process also serves to determine, where a minimum standard of quantity or quality of material and services has not been provided, the corrective actions required, including adjustment to the agreed eligibility for reimbursement. Alternatively, the parties, given the degree of non-fulfilment of the MOU, may seek to renegotiate the terms and conditions in the MOU.[8]

Inspection standards and criteria

8. The inspection teams when verifying major equipment and self-sustainment will apply the standards approved in General Assembly documents,[9] detailed in annexes A and B to the present chapter. These standards are also included in the memorandum of understanding between the troop/police contributor and the United Nations.

Conduct of verification inspections

9. Inspections will be conducted within the framework of the above principles. The main purpose of the inspection is to verify that the terms and conditions of the

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[5] Ibid., para. 5.

[6] A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, para. 5.

[7] Ibid., para. 6.

[8] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix III, para. 6.

[9] Ibid., appendices I and II; A/C.5/52/39, paras. 76-89; and A/C.5/54/49, paras. 60 and 86.

MOU have been met, and to take corrective actions when required. At every stage of peacekeeping operations, time and manpower are short, and excessive time cannot be spent beyond that required to determine that the minimum requirements have been met by the troop/police contributor or the United Nations in each area.[10]

Types of inspections in the verification process

10. The verification process provides for inspections at three separate stages. It is mandatory that such inspections be conducted on arrival and on repatriation. Arrival inspections must cover the scope of equipment and services for which reimbursement is sought in the MOU. It is the responsibility of the United Nations to ensure that operational readiness of equipment and/or services specified in the MOU are verified. Operational readiness inspections may be conducted with little notice when conditions exist that give rise to concern that the terms of the MOU are not being met. Such inspections may be restricted in scope to specific areas of concern, as decided by the United Nations.[11]

A. Arrival inspection[12]

11. The inspection of major equipment will take place immediately upon arrival in the mission area and must be completed within one month. The United Nations, in consultation with the troop/police contributor, will decide the time and place. Where equipment and personnel are already in the mission area when the MOU is concluded, the first inspection will be carried out on a date to be jointly determined by the mission and contingent authorities and is to be completed within one month of that date. A troop/police contributor representative must explain and demonstrate the agreed self-sustainment capability. In the same way, the United Nations must give an account of the services provided by the United Nations as stipulated in the MOU. The arrival inspections will include the following:

(a) Major equipment will be counted/inspected in order to ensure categories and groups and the number delivered corresponds with the MOU and that they are in operationally serviceable condition,[13] including painting in United Nations colours, upon arriving in theatre for use in its primary role;

(b) In the case of dry lease, the equipment will be inspected to determine whether the equipment condition is acceptable in accordance with established standards. This is compared with the consumption of spares and repair costs, ensuring that spares, etc., are provided and used according to the MOU;

(c) Areas where the unit has a "self-sustainment" responsibility will be inspected within six months with a view to an assessment of the operational capabilities of the equipment and services.

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[10] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix III, para. 7.

[11] Ibid., para. 8.

[12] Ibid., paras. 9-12.

[13] Ibid., appendix I.A, para. 23.

12. In the event that the United Nations has not carried out the arrival inspection, for whatever reason, the obligation of the United Nations to pay the charges for equipment from the date of arrival remain unchanged and should be carried out immediately.

13. United Nations Headquarters may be requested by a participating troop/police contributor to send a team to advise and consult with regard to the provision of services.

14. In order to reduce operational delays, the troop/police contributor may request United Nations Headquarters to send a team from the mission to carry out a pre-arrival inspection of equipment in the home country. This does not, however, replace the inspection that must be conducted on arrival.

B. Operational readiness inspections[14]

15. Operational inspections will be implemented according to operational requirements during the stay of the units in the mission area. These inspections include:

(a) Major equipment will be counted/inspected in order to classify the equipment into categories and groups and to ensure that the agreed number is present and used appropriately;

(b) Major equipment will be inspected to ensure that it is operational to the extent agreed to in the MOU. The United Nations considers that unsafe vehicles endangers the life of personnel and jeopardize the effectiveness of a mission and should not be considered operationally serviceable. The Chief Transportation Officer will review vehicle safety and make recommendation to the Chief Administrative Officer and Force Commander/Police Commissioner on this issue;

(c) In the case of a dry lease, a determination will be made as to whether the condition of the equipment, i.e., its maintenance status, is acceptable. This is compared with the consumption of spares and repair costs, ensuring that spares, etc., are provided and used according to the MOU;[15]

(d) Areas where the unit has a "self-sustainment" responsibility will be inspected with a view to an assessment of whether the sustainment capability is sufficient and satisfactory.

C. Repatriation inspection[16]

16. The United Nations shall carry out an inspection at the time of repatriation of the contingent or component thereof from the mission area. The inspection shall:

(a) Account for all major equipment of the troop/police contributor to be repatriated;

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[14] Ibid., appendix III, para. 13.

[15] Ibid., para. 13 (c).

[16] Ibid., para. 14.

(b) Verify the condition of major equipment provided under the dry lease arrangement to ensure that only equipment of the troop/police contributor is being repatriated.

When circumstances prevent the United Nations from conducting a repatriation inspection, consideration should be given to using the last validated inspection.

D. Other inspections and reporting[17]

17. Additional verifications or inspections deemed necessary by the Head of Mission (or the delegated authority) or United Nations Headquarters, such as standard operational reporting, may be implemented as follows:[18]

(a) **Standard operational reporting.** Standard operational reports are performed at the unit/contingent level by the unit/contingent on a monthly basis using a standardized form. These reports are maintained by the unit/contingent for presentation to the United Nations Inspection Team upon request. The report must describe the actual state of equipment and services provided by the unit and the United Nations;

(b) **Inspection reporting.** The United Nations Inspection Team will conduct periodic inspections. The reporting period will be decided between United Nations Headquarters and the mission. An inspection report i.e., verification report, is prepared by the United Nations Inspection Team after each inspection of a unit/contingent. The report describes the result of the inspection. The report is examined together with the unit and signed by the contingent representative;

(c) **Claim status reporting.** Claim status reporting is provided by the United Nations to the troop/police contributor upon request. The report shows monthly payments and/or debt as well as balance at the time of reporting.

18. Inspection and verification procedures are continually being monitored and improved to take into account experiences/lessons learned in different missions and at United Nations Headquarters while implementing the decisions of the General Assembly in this area.

19. Verifications, inspection and control files are to be maintained at United Nations Headquarters, the force headquarters, the troop/police contributor and the unit.

Dispute resolution

20. After other possibilities have been tried, disputes concerning the interpretation of the results of verification inspections which may affect the eligibility for reimbursement by a troop/police contributor, or for any other reason and other types of dispute shall be conducted using the dispute procedure approved by the General Assembly,[19] which is detailed in chapter 2 and part of the model MOU.

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[17] Ibid., paras. 15-19.

[18] A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, para. 16.

[19] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix III, paras. 5-7 and 20; and A/C.5/52/39, para. 67.

Annex A

Principles of verification and performance standards for major equipment provided under the wet/dry lease arrangements[1]

Purpose

1. There are verifiable standards by which both dry and wet leases are applied and subsequently reimbursed. The following standards, and associated definitions, are designed to apply to the equipment listed in annex A to chapter 8. The standards, stated in terms of operational requirements,[2] are designed to be generic in nature to fit the widest range of equipment.

Principles

2. The following principles are applicable to all equipment:

(a) Equipment arriving in theatre must be in a serviceable condition for use in its primary role and must already be painted with United Nations markings. Ambulances and other vehicles dedicated to the transport of medical staff or medical supplies should be clearly marked with a symbol placing it under the protection of the Geneva Convention.[3] Any requirement to assemble the equipment due to shipping constraints will be completed by the contingent at its own expense as part of the deployment process. This will include the addition of petrol, oil and lubricants removed for the purpose of transportation;

(b) All associated minor equipment, checklists or load list items required for use with the equipment in the performance of its role will accompany the equipment or be in clearly identifiable cargo for inclusion with the equipment on arrival in theatre;

(c) Under the wet lease reimbursement, the contributor is responsible for the provision of replacement equipment, spare parts, maintenance, and contracted repair. A basic 2 per cent transportation factor for the resupply of spare parts and consumables is included in the wet lease rate. This 2 per cent rate is further increased by 0.25 per cent for each complete 500 mile or 800 kilometre segment, beyond the first 500 mile or 800 kilometre segment, along the consignment route between the port of embarkation and the arrival point in the mission area;[4]

(d) To meet serviceability standards, contingents have the option to maintain an additional 10 per cent of the MOU authorized quantities of major equipment to be deployed and redeployed with the contingent. The United Nations will be responsible for the associated deployment and redeployment as well as painting/repainting costs. However, a troop/police contributor will not receive wet or dry lease reimbursement for overstocks;[5]

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[1] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A.

[2] A/C.5/52/39, annex, para. 76 (c).

[3] A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, annex A, para. 2 (a).

[4] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 46 (c), and appendix I.A, para. 1 (c).

[5] Ibid., para. 46 (f), and para. 2 (c).

(e) A "reasonability" view is to be employed when assessing whether a performance standard has been met. However, the capabilities, staff and medical equipment and the capability to perform emergency medical procedures according to the standards for medical self-sustainment stated in annex B to the present chapter, must be present at all times.[6] Troop/police contributors and the United Nations should not be penalized when non-performance results from the operational situation in the mission area;[7]

(f) Any equipment damaged in transit will be the responsibility of the party responsible for making the transportation arrangements (see chap. 4 for details);

(g) The term "special case" should be reserved for major equipment for which a reimbursement rate has not been established in the COE Manual. "Special case" major equipment should be of a value greater than US$ 500 (collective value of all items in the set), and with a life expectancy greater than one year.[8] The threshold value should be reviewed during the scheduled Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment meeting in 2008.[9]

3. The United Nations inspection team will use the MOU in verifying the type and quantity of major equipment provided by the troop/police contributor.

4. A third party maintaining equipment of another troop/police contributor is to meet the same performance standards as a troop/police contributor providing maintenance of its own equipment.

5. Where a contingent is employing major equipment for self-sustainment support, the applicable troop/police contributor is not entitled to major equipment reimbursement, but only to the applicable self-sustainment reimbursement.[10] There may be instances where a troop/police contributor provides services such as communications, medical, engineering on a force level as force assets in which case there may be an entitlement to reimbursement for major equipment whereas the same items at the unit level would be considered as minor equipment and incorporated into the overall self-sufficiency cost base.[11],[12] These instances will be specified in annexes B and C to the MOU where applicable.

Standards

6. The following standards are to be verified by the mission COE-inspection team.

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[6] A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, annex A, para. 2 (e).

[7] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 2 (h).

[8] A/C.5/58/37, para. 47.

[9] Ibid., para. 48.

[10] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 15, and A/C.5/52/39, para. 77.

[11] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, paras. 3, 8 and 10.

[12] A/C.5/49/66, annex, annex III, para. 6.

Communications equipment

7. The provision of communications equipment for dry/wet lease reimbursement will be applied to communications' contingents providing services on a force level, that is, above the battalion or contingent level. The service must be available to all units as designated by the mission headquarters and will be included in the MOU. The MOU will specify the technical specifications to be used.[13]

8. The equipment must be sufficient to provide the basic communications network desired by the mission. A backup capability must be retained in theatre to ensure uninterrupted service. The backup equipment will deploy and re-deploy with the contingent.

9. When higher-level communication capabilities are required by non-communication units and not reimbursable under the self-sustainment rate for communications (e.g., Inmarsats), the equipment must be authorized in the MOU in which case it will be reimbursable as major equipment in the same manner as for a communications unit. An Inmarsat used for national rearlink purposes is a national responsibility and is not reimbursable.

Electrical

10. This equipment is for the provision of main source generating power for base camps, company or larger dispersed locations, or specialist units requiring large power sources greater than 20 kVA (e.g., medical facilities, maintenance workshops). It is to include all associated minor equipment, consumables and wiring harnesses, and cabling to connect end users. Lighting fixtures, accommodation circuits, and wiring are reimbursable under the electrical self-sustainment rate. When troops or specialist units from one contingent are deployed with another contingent, the responsibility for supplying the power, with a sufficient backup capacity, must be defined in the MOU of both parties.[14]

11. Base camp main generators and generators supplying medical facilities will have a backup capability running in parallel. The backup capacity must at all times be sufficient to cover medical needs, and must be connected to the vital areas of the medical facilities, giving these facilities first priority.[15] The combination of the output of the two generators is used to determine the reimbursement rate. In this case, an uninterrupted "around-the-clock" capability is required for all base camp main generators. Related wiring and cabling, circuit panels and transformer are to be repaired or replaced within two hours. Single generators (i.e., not running in parallel) will operate with a maximum of three hours of servicing, refuelling or repair within a 24-hour period.[16]

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[13] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 3.

[14] A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, annex A, para. 10.

[15] Ibid., para. 11.

[16] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 7.

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12. Generators supplying medical facilities must have a backup capability running in parallel as well. The backup capacity must at all times be sufficient to cover medical needs. When troops/police or medical units from one troop/police contributor are deployed and operating with a contingent of another troop/police contributor, the responsibility for supplying power with a sufficient backup capacity, will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis and indicated in annex B to the MOU.

Engineering

13. The major equipment rates will be paid for major equipment used in engineering tasks in support of the mission. The contingent and its capability must be authorized under the MOU.

14. Engineering equipment will be maintained to ensure its immediate availability for use as deployed.

15. When an engineering unit is tasked to conduct demining/force EOD on behalf of the mission as a force asset, the equipment will be reimbursed as major equipment, where applicable, as agreed in the MOU.[17] Ammunition and explosives consumed in demining/force EOD operations or, where the Force Commander authorizes and directs special training beyond accepted United Nations readiness standards, are reimbursable upon presentation of a claim and certification from the mission.[18] Since the cost of ammunitions and explosives associated with special case major equipment items, such as demolition explosives used in demining/force EOD, are not included in the calculation of a monthly wet lease rates, an incremental transportation factor is not included to reimburse the cost of transportation for the replenishment. Consequently, the United Nations will reimburse for the transportation cost of the deployment, redeployment as well as replenishment of those specific ammunitions and explosives used for demining/force EOD tasks at force level using force asset major equipment.

Medical and dental

16. Only medical equipment provided as per United Nations standards and authorized in the MOU will be reimbursed as medical equipment.[19]

17. The medical equipment stipulated in the MOU is applicable wherever medical equipment is used for the provision of medical services providing level 1, 2 and 3 services according to United Nations standards, which includes general medicine, internal medicine, surgical, other medical specialties as agreed, dental, hygiene, dispensary, blood testing and processing, X-ray, laboratory ward and stabilization/life-saving measures and capabilities and evacuation to the next level.[20]

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[17] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 8.

[18] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 48 (c), p. 16.

[19] A/C.5/54/49, annex VIII, sect. B2, "Chapter 3, annex A, paragraph 13"; ibid., annex VIII, appendices I and II; and A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B.

[20] A/C.5/54/49, annex VIII, sect. B2, "Chapter 3, annex A, paragraph 13".

18. The contingents must have sufficient medical equipment as stipulated in the United Nations standards for level 1, 2 and 3 medical services in order to provide the respective outpatient and inpatient care, basic and advanced diagnostic services, basic and advanced lifesaving, basic and advanced surgical capacities and capabilities, sufficient resupply capabilities, as well as casevac/medevac capabilities and capacities in the mission area as per the MOU. Requested medical equipment must be provided and maintained in a fully operational condition, maintaining an aseptic and sterile environment as per the World Health Organization (WHO) requirements in order to ensure uninterrupted medical support and an adequate standard for medical services, including evacuation capabilities.[21]

19. If a laboratory is included in a level 1 medical facility at the request of the United Nations, then it will be reimbursed as "laboratory only" major equipment.[22]

20. Level 1 medical facilities are considered "force assets", thus available to all members of a United Nations mission.[23] Therefore, level 1 hospital medical equipment is eligible for reimbursement at the major equipment rate of "level 1 hospital" listed in chapter 8.

21. The medical facilities are reimbursed for each module (i.e. level 1, 2 or 3, dental, and laboratory only) of medical equipment provided as long as the equipment meets the standards. The costing of each medical facility module, and therefore the related reimbursement rates, is based on the generic fair market value (GFMV) of each piece of medical equipment required by the module as recommended by the Phase V Working Group.[24] The revised lists of equipment per module include all equipment required by the Phase V Working Group for the separate levels, but the non-medical equipment (e.g., generators above 20 kVA, ambulances, general hygiene facilities and water purification systems), although still a requirement listed in the medical standards, has been subtracted from the medical modules GFMV and will be listed separately as major equipment (in annex B to the MOU) for separate reimbursement. In addition, minor adjustments in the list of major equipment and clerical corrections have been made. The revised medical equipment requirements for each medical facility module are shown in the appendices to this chapter.[25]

22. In preparing the verification reports for medical facilities, the quality, capacity and capability, as defined in the standards, are the overriding considerations.[26] Therefore, an expert medical opinion concerning the operational impact of any shortfall, discrepancy or corrective action or substitution undertaken, will be required before deduction may be made to the reimbursement.

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[21] A/C.5/54/49, annex VIII, sect. B2, "Chapter 3, annex A, paragraph 14".

[22] A/C.5/54/49, para. 86 (f).

[23] A/C.5/55/39, para. 96.

[24] A/C.5/54/49, annex VIII, pp. 70-98.

[25] A/C.5/55/39, paras. 98-102, and ibid., annex III.A.

[26] A/C.5/55/39, para. 98 (a).

Observation equipment

23. Under a wet lease, observation equipment will be maintained to ensure "round-the-clock" operability, as applicable, at all observation outposts. Routine calibration of equipment must be performed.[27]

24. Under a dry lease arrangement, the United Nations is responsible for providing sufficient spare parts and equipment to maintain the same level of serviceability at the observation posts.

Accommodation

25. Semi-rigid structures are soft-sided, hard frame facilities that can be moved (i.e., dismantled and shipped). Rigid structures are defined as hard walled or prefabricated facilities that may be attached to local utilities/services but can be easily dismantled and moved.

26. Containers are mobile shelters used for a specific purpose/service. There are three basic types of containers: truck mounted, trailer mounted, and sea containers. Truck-mounted containers can be dismounted and operated separately from the vehicle. Trailer-mounted containers need not be dismounted, but are not reimbursed as trailers in the vehicle category. Sea containers must be maintained to international standards (i.e., certified for shipping) in order to be eligible for reimbursement.[28]

27. If a container is used as part of the support provided under a self-sustainment rate (e.g., dental, catering), its use is not reimbursable as major equipment, but is covered by the applicable self-sustainment rate.[29]

28. Accommodation rates include all minor equipment and consumables associated with the primary function of the facility.

Aircraft

29. Owing to the special nature of aircraft, the type, quantity and performance criteria will be stipulated separately in letters of assist. The air operation unit of the mission is responsible for monitoring and reporting the performance of aircraft.

Armaments

30. Crew-served weapons must be operationally serviceable at a 90 per cent rate. Serviceability includes sighting and calibration of weapons and periodic test firing as permitted in the mission area. The United Nations defines a crew-served weapon as any weapon operated by more than one designated soldier.[30] Ammunition for sighting, calibration, test firing and training is a consumable and is included in the wet lease maintenance rate. Therefore, training ammunition is a national responsibility unless the Force Commander/Police Commissioner specifically

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[27] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 12.

[28] Ibid., para. 15.

[29] Ibid., and A/C.4/52/39, para. 77.

[30] Military Planning Service e-mail dated 9 August 2001.

authorizes and directs special training beyond accepted United Nations readiness standards.[31] When weapons are provided through the United Nations, sufficient United Nations spare parts stock will be maintained in-theatre to ensure the serviceability standards.[32]

31. The United Nations will reimburse contributing countries for deploying ammunition to and from the mission area.[33] Since the cost of ammunition/missiles, associated with major equipment items such as anti-air, anti-armour and howitzer, and explosives used with major equipment, are not included in the calculation of a monthly wet lease rates, an incremental transportation factor is not included to reimburse the cost of transportation for the replenishment. Consequently, the United Nations will reimburse for the transportation cost of the deployment, redeployment and replenishment of those specific ammunition and for ammunition or explosives used with major equipment. Additionally, the United Nations will reimburse ammunition and explosives expended on training beyond accepted United Nations readiness standards authorized and directed by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, but not for other training/exercises within accepted United Nations readiness standards for which ammunition is considered a consumable covered in the wet lease rates or the monthly rate reimbursed under troop cost for personal weapon. Ammunition expended on operations or special training authorized and directed by the Force Commander will be reported in the reports of the Force Commander/Police Commissioner at the conclusion of individual operations and be reimbursed the initial price of ammunition on presentation of a claim by the Government and an operational ammunition expenditure certificate from the mission. Reimbursement will be made for ammunition that becomes unserviceable while in the mission area. However, troop/police contributors are responsible for deploying ammunition with an expected life in excess of the anticipated length of deployment.[34]

Naval vessels

32. Owing to the special nature of vessels, type, quantity and performance criteria will be stipulated separately in letters of assist.

Vehicles

33. The inspection team is responsible for verifying the equipment to ensure it is classified according to the description/category provided in documents A/C.5/49/70 and A/C.5/55/39.

34. Commercial pattern vehicles are defined as those vehicles that are readily available from a commercial source. Military pattern vehicles are specifically engineered and designed according to precise military/police specifications and are built to satisfy particular military/police mission applications. The 2004 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment developed a checklist to determine

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[31] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 48 (c).

[32] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 18.

[33] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 48 (a).

[34] Ibid., para. 48 (a), (b) and (d); A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 19.

whether a commercial pattern vehicle could qualify for a military pattern rate of reimbursement in appendix 9 to annexes A and B to chapter 3.[35] In cases where the original vehicle is of a commercial pattern, the vehicle may be considered as "military pattern" for reimbursement purposes under COE, subject to MOU negotiation and are to be indicated in annex B to the MOU. Issues of whether or not an upgrade to commercial equipment entitles a troop/police contributor to military pattern equipment reimbursement are to be dealt with during the MOU negotiation at United Nations Headquarters, with paramount importance accorded to operational requirements and the principle of "reasonableness" in resolving disagreements.

35. In the case of a dry lease where the United Nations is responsible to maintain the major equipment or arrange for the maintenance of major equipment by a third party, a review of maintenance and spare parts will be conducted to determine if the cost of maintenance exceeds the maintenance rate included in the generic "wet lease" rate. In such situations, an initial assessment is required to determine if the cost of overrun is attributable to environmental or operational conditions. If the cost overrun is not attributable to local conditions but rather to the condition of the equipment, a report shall be submitted to United Nations Headquarters explaining the situation, indicating which category of equipment is subject to maintenance overrun and by what amount. In such cases the United Nations may reduce the dry lease reimbursement rate to the troop/police contributor by the amount in excess of the estimated maintenance rate included in the generic wet lease.[36]

36. The equipment authorized in the MOU must include all minor equipment, checklist items (jacks, driver's tools, spare tire, etc.) and consumables (less fuel) associated with the vehicle.

37. **Wet lease.** Under the conditions of a wet lease, when the total number of operationally serviceable (i.e., available for use) vehicles is less than 90 per cent of the quantity authorized in the MOU in a vehicle subcategory, the reimbursement will be reduced accordingly.[37]

38. A vehicle will be considered operationally unserviceable if it is unavailable for normal mission use for a period of time in excess of 24 hours. A contingent can hold limited operational stocks (up to 10 per cent of authorized quantity) designed as immediate replacement for vehicles lost or damaged beyond in-theatre repair capability.[38]

39. **Dry lease.** Under the conditions of a dry lease, the vehicle will be provided in an operationally-serviceable condition, with all minor equipment and checklist items, for immediate use upon arrival in the mission area. The United Nations is required to maintain operational serviceability at a minimum rate of 90 per cent of the agreed quantity in a vehicle subcategory. A vehicle will be considered operationally unserviceable if it is unavailable for normal mission usage for a period of time in excess of 24 hours. Serviceability below 90 per cent, due to the United

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[35] A/C.5/58/37, annex I.B.2.

[36] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 26.

[37] Ibid., para. 23.

[38] Ibid., para. 24.

Nations inability to maintain, might require downward adjustments to contingent tasks/missions without a corresponding reduction to other reimbursements adversely affected by reduced activity rates.[39] The United Nations is responsible for returning the vehicle to the troop/police contributor in the same level of operational serviceability, with all minor equipment and checklist items, as originally provided.

40. **Weapons systems.** Weapons systems on all vehicles are to be serviced to ensure that the capability to perform the mission is maintained. On combat vehicles, operational serviceability is required for the main weapon and its associated fire control system. If either the weapon itself or the fire control system is inoperable, then the vehicle is considered not in service and not eligible for reimbursement.[40] Crew-served weapon is any weapon operated by more than one designated soldier.

41. **Painting.** To be considered serviceable for the United Nations operations, all vehicles must be painted white with appropriate United Nations markings. If this painting is not completed before deployment, reimbursement may be withheld until the standard is reached unless United Nations Headquarters has specifically authorized an exception to this requirement.[41] Reimbursement for painting will be calculated using the standard rates per type/category of equipment[42] multiplied by the quantity of equipment authorized in annex B (major equipment provided by the Government) in the MOU plus an additional 10 per cent where applicable, upon confirmation by the mission through verification reports (arrival or periodic) or other means that the major equipment items were painted. Reimbursement for painting will be based on major equipment departing the mission as per the departure verification reports.

42. For special cases, if the equipment can be logically fitted or agreed between the United Nations and a troop/police contributor at the time of the MOU negotiation, into one of the existing categories, the painting/repainting rate applicable to the existing categories will apply. Otherwise, reimbursement for painting/repainting will be based on presentation of invoice of actual costs.[43] The ratio of painting to repainting has been determined at 1:1.19, i.e., costs for repainting are reimbursable up to 1.19 times the rates for painting.[44]

43. Reimbursement for painting/repainting for major equipment not identified separately in annex B to the MOU but used in the performance of self-sustainment capabilities such as containers, communication vehicles, etc, should be submitted through a separate claim showing the applicable category of self-sustainment, the type and quantity of equipment. These claims will be reviewed to assess that the type and quantity of major equipment used for self-sustainment is required and reasonable and to establish where possible a logical link with existing major equipment items for which standard rates were determined. If no logical link to existing major equipment exists, the claim will be reviewed and negotiated on a case-by-case basis.

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[39] Ibid., para. 25.

[40] Ibid., para. 27.

[41] Ibid., para. 28.

[42] A/C.5/55/39, para. 56.

[43] Ibid., paras. 54 and 56 (a).

[44] Ibid., paras. 55 and 56 (b).

Annex B

Principles of verification and performance standards for minor equipment and consumables provided under self-sustainment

Introduction

1. Self-sustainment is defined as logistics support for contingents in a peacekeeping mission area whereby the troop/police contributor provides some or all categories of logistics support to the contingent on a reimbursable basis. A contingent may be self-sufficient for various categories, depending on the ability of the United Nations to provide the necessary support and the contingent's own capabilities. The modular concept of self-sustainment is based on the principle that troop/police contributors cannot be partially self-sustaining in any given category. The required self-sustainment categories and any supplementary arrangements will be indicated in the respective MOU.

Purpose

2. There are verifiable standards by which the self-sustainment categories are provided and subsequently reimbursed. The following standards, and associated definitions, are designed to apply to the categories of self-sustainment listed in annex B to chapter 8. The standards, stated in terms of operational capabilities, are designed to be generic in nature leaving the details and the means of delivery of the capabilities to be discussed between the United Nations and the troop/police contributors.[1]

Principles

3. The overarching principle regarding self-sustainment is for all troop/police contributors and contingents to adhere to the commitments made in their respective MOU to provide the agreed operational capability. Discussions between the United Nations and the troop/police contributors deploying the contingent will result in an agreement on the self-sustainment capabilities to be provided.[2] As a starting point for negotiation, the United Nations will identify and request from troop/police contributors those self-sustainment capabilities it cannot provide. The right of troop/police contributors to provide any or some categories of self-sustainment will be taken into consideration during the negotiation of the MOU.[3] However, the United Nations has a responsibility to ensure that any self-sustainment services provided by a troop/police contributor meets the minimum operational capabilities; are compatible with other troop/police contributors where interface is required; and that the cost to the United Nations is similar to what it would have cost the United Nations to arrange centrally for the provision of these self-sustainment services.

4. Only those services specifically agreed upon in the MOU to be provided by troop/police contributors will be reimbursable, at the rates listed in chapter 8, using

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[1] A/C.5/55/39, para. 63.

[2] Ibid., para. 67 (a) (i).

[3] Ibid., para. 67 (a).

the actual troop strength up to the personnel ceiling agreed upon in the MOU. The inspection team will refer to the respective MOU to determine the categories of self-sustainment to be provided by each contingent.

5. To be eligible for reimbursement for any self-sustainment category or subcategory, a contingent must provide all minor equipment, maintenance and consumables associated with that specific category or subcategory. Categories are subdivided to ensure flexibility and to reimburse troop/police contributors only for the minor equipment and consumables provided. Should a contingent obtain self-sustainment services from another contingent, reimbursement will be made to the troop/police contributor providing the services unless other bilateral arrangements have been made. When the United Nations provides that service or part thereof, the troop/police contributor does not receive reimbursement for the applicable category or subcategory. A troop/police contributor may choose to procure some minor equipment and consumables from another troop/police contributor on a bilateral basis, or from a civilian contractor, in which case the troop/police contributor remains eligible for reimbursement as long as it meets the operational capability and standards for the categories of self-sustainment.

6. Troop/police contributors are to take note that, in order not to disrupt the operational effectiveness of a mission, it may require significant lead-time for the United Nations to arrange for procurement and support for some self-sustainment categories. Therefore, it is of paramount importance that the United Nations be informed as soon as it becomes known to the troop/police contributors that a troop/police contributor will not be able or does not wish to continue providing one or some of the self-sustainment capabilities negotiated in the MOU. In these cases, the United Nations and the troop/police contributor will have to agree to an amendment to the MOU in order for the United Nations to take responsibility for the provision of self-sustainment categories that cannot be sustained by troop/police contributors.

7. Where a contingent is employing major equipment for self-sustainment support, the applicable troop/police contributor is not entitled to major equipment reimbursement, but only to the applicable self-sustainment reimbursement.[4] There may be instances where a troop/police contributor provides services such as communications and engineering on a force level, in which case there may be an entitlement to reimbursement for major equipment[5] whereas the same items at the unit level would be considered as minor equipment and incorporated into the overall self-sufficiency cost base and self-sustainment reimbursement.[6] These instances will be negotiated and indicated in annexes B and C to the MOU where applicable.

8. Troop/police contributors are responsible for transportation related to resupply of contingents for consumables and minor equipment necessary for the provision of self-sustainment. The rates approved for self-sustainment include a generic premium of up to 2 per cent to compensate for the cost of transportation of self-sustainment

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[4] Ibid., para. 77.

[5] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, paras. 3, 8 and 10.

[6] A/C.5/49/66, annex, annex III, para. 6.

resupply. Troop/police contributors are not eligible to additional reimbursement for the transportation of resupply of self-sustainment items.[7]

Standards

9. The inspection team is responsible to verify the categories or subcategories of self-sustainment agreed to in the MOU to assess if the standard of operational requirement approved by the General Assembly is being fulfilled.[8] In the same way, the United Nations must give an account of the services provided by the United Nations as stipulated in the MOU.[9]

Catering

10. To receive the catering self-sustainment reimbursement rate the contingent must be able to feed its troops with cold and hot meals in a clean and healthy environment. The contingent must:[10]

(a) Provide kitchen facilities and equipment, including supplies, consumables, dishes and cutlery for the camps they are responsible for as detailed in the MOU;[11]

(b) Provide deep freeze (14 days where required), cold (7 days) and dry food storage for kitchen facilities;

(c) Provide kitchen facilities with hot dishwashing capabilities;

(d) Ensure that kitchen facilities have hygienic equipment that maintains a clean and healthy environment.

Where refrigerated trucks (non-static) are required this will be reimbursed separately under major equipment.[12]

11. The unit is responsible for maintaining and servicing its kitchen facilities, including all catering equipment, repair parts and supplies such as dishes and cutlery. When the United Nations provides this service to an equivalent standard, the unit does not receive reimbursement for this category.[13]

12. Food, water and petrol, oil and lubricants are not included in the reimbursement rates as the United Nations normally provides them. When the United Nations is unable to provide those items or for initial provisioning, reimbursement will be made by the United Nations upon presentation of a detailed claim. The claim will be reviewed at United Nations Headquarters and should include the details of the provisioning requested as per the Guidelines to Troop-

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[7] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 46 (g).

[8] Standards are from A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix II.A, as amended subsequently by the General Assembly (see A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, annex B, paras. 7-45).

[9] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix III, para. 1.

[10] A/C.5/54/49, para. 60 (a).

[11] A/C.5/55/39, para. 67 (b).

[12] A/C.5/54/49, note to para. 60 (a).

[13] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix II.A, para. 2.

Contributing Countries or other specific documented request from the United Nations as well as any other supporting substantiation.

Communications[14]

13. The telephone is the preferred means of communications for the contingent; it will be utilized as much as possible for internal communications within the headquarters, and with non-mobile sub-elements and sub-units of the contingent located in the main base camp. The requirement for VHF/UHF-FM and HF communications within the area of operations will be determined during the site survey and is subject to negotiation with the troop/police contributor. The standards for each communication's subcategories are defined below, in order of usage preference. To receive the communications self-sustainment reimbursement rate, the contingent must meet the following criteria:

(a) **Telephone**. The contingent will utilize the telephone as its primary means of internal communications within the main base camp. The contingent headquarters and stationary sub-elements (such as offices, workspaces, observation posts, guard posts, etc.) and sub-units, located at the main base camp, will be wired into the telephone system, as early into the operation as possible, in order to maximize the use of telephonic communications. The telephone system that is deployed should have the ability to interface with the telephone system that is provided on the mission level. The interface could be on the most simple level (i.e., two-wire trunk or better). This would then allow the contingent the ability to access the local telephone system, in cases where such systems are available. Reimbursement will be based upon the number of personnel in the main base camp and those elements of the contingent at other locations that are served by authorized contingent-provided telephone services. To receive the self-sustainment reimbursement rate, the contingent will:

(i) Provide, install, operate and maintain a switchboard and telephone network that is capable of maintaining telephonic communications within the main base camp;

(ii) Provide, install and maintain adequate numbers of telephone instruments to the contingent and its sub-units and sub-elements within the area of operations (this includes all cable, wire, and connectors, and other hardware that may be required);

(iii) Provide a sufficient stock of spare parts and consumables to support operations, and the repair or replacement of malfunctioning equipment;

(b) **VHF/UHF-FM communications**. VHF/UHF-FM communications will be used as the primary means of radio communications with sub-units and sub-elements of the contingent that are in a tactical or mobile environment, and thus unable to communicate via telephonic means. While VHF/UHF-FM communications may be used by the contingent as a means of backup communications to the telephone, this type of usage in itself is not a sufficient reason for reimbursement. Reimbursement will be based on the number of personnel in the contingent. To receive the self-sustainment reimbursement rate, the contingent will:

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[14] A/C.5/52/39, appendix IV.

(i) Maintain one command-and-control net down to the sub-unit (section/squad) level;

(ii) Maintain one administrative net;

(iii) Maintain one dismounted patrol and security net or other primary non-vehicle mounted net;

(iv) Provide a sufficient stock of spare parts and consumables to support operations and the repair or replacement of malfunctioning equipment;

(c) **HF communications**. HF communications will be used as the primary means of communications with sub-units and sub-elements of the contingent that are operating within the area of operations that are beyond range of VHF/UHF-FM communications assets and are operating in a tactical or mobile environment, and thus unable to communicate via telephone or VHF/UHF-FM. While HF communications may be used as a backup means of communications to the telephone or to VHF/UHF-FM communications, this type of usage in itself is not a sufficient reason for reimbursement. Additionally, the use of HF communications solely as a means of national rear-link will not be reimbursed. Reimbursement will be based on the authorized number of personnel in the sub-units and sub-elements of the contingent operating within the areas of operations beyond the range of VHF/UHF-FM communications assets and are operating in a tactical or mobile environment, and thus unable to communicate via telephone or VHF/UHF-FM. To receive the self-sustainment reimbursement rate, the contingent will:

(i) Communicate with sub-units and sub-elements of the contingent that are in a tactical or mobile environment, and thus unable to communicate via telephonic means, and beyond the range of VHF/UHF-FM base station communications;

(ii) Provide a command-and-control net using non-vehicular mounted HF communications equipment;

(iii) Provide a sufficient stock of spare parts and consumables to support operations and the repair or replacement of malfunctioning equipment.

Office[15]

14. To receive the office self-sustainment reimbursement rate, the contingent must provide:

(a) Office furniture, equipment and supplies for all unit headquarters staff;

(b) Office supplies and services to personnel within the contingent;

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[15] A/C.5/52/39, para. 81.

(c) Electronic data processing and reproduction capability, including necessary software, to run all internal headquarters correspondence and administration, including necessary databases.

15. The unit is responsible for maintaining and servicing its offices, including all equipment, repair parts and supplies.

16. The rate is to be applied against the total contingent population.

17. The United Nations could provide this capability as a complete self-contained function subject to the agreed overarching principles stated above.[16]

Electrical

18. To receive the electrical self-sustainment reimbursement rate the contingent must provide decentralized electrical power from generators. The decentralized power must:

(a) Ensure stable power supply to small sub-units such as observation posts and small troop camps for company, platoon or section level;

(b) Provide redundant emergency backup when the main power supply, provided through larger generators, is interrupted;

(c) Provide all necessary electrical harnesses, wiring, circuitry and lighting sets.

19. This is not the primary electrical power supply for larger units, which is covered under the major equipment rate.

20. The United Nations could provide this capability as a complete self-contained function subject to the agreed overarching principles stated above.[17]

Minor engineering

21. To receive the minor engineering self-sustainment reimbursement rate the contingent must be able, within its accommodation areas, to:

(a) Undertake non-field defensive minor construction;

(b) Handle minor electrical repairs and replacement;

(c) Undertake repairs to plumbing and water systems;

(d) Conduct minor maintenance and other light repair work;

(e) Provide all related workshop equipment, construction tools and supplies.

Minor engineering reimbursement rate does not include garbage and sewage collection. Garbage collection from a centralized location per unit is a United Nations responsibility.

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[16] A/C.5/55/39, para. 67 (c).

[17] Ibid., para. 67 (d).

Chapter 3, annex B

Explosive ordnance disposal

22. To receive the EOD self-sustainment reimbursement rate the contingent must have the capability for EOD to secure the unit's accommodation area.[18] The contingent must have the ability to:

(a) Locate and evaluate unexploded ordnance;

(b) Dismantle or destroy isolated ordnance that is considered a threat to the contingent's safety;

(c) Provide all related minor equipment, personal protective clothing, and consumables.

Ammunition used for disposing of unexploded EOD under self-sustainment is included in consumables and is not reimbursable separately.

23. EOD self-sustainment is only reimbursable when the United Nations has established an operational requirement and specifically requested that service be provided. The requirement for this support will not exist in all missions and should be determined on a case-by-case basis.

24. When a troop/police contributor providing force-level engineering support is tasked to provide EOD sustainment support to another troop/police contributor's accommodation areas, the contingent performing the EOD support will receive EOD sustainment reimbursement for the population of the supported contingent.[19]

25. Disposal of significant quantities of ordnance, for example large-scale demolitions resulting from surrendered ammunition and minefields, will be handled by engineering contingents provided by the United Nations.

Laundry and cleaning

26. To receive the laundry and cleaning self-sustainment reimbursement rate the contingent must:

(a) Provide laundry for all military/police and personal clothing, including dry-cleaning of operationally required specialist clothing[20] and cleaning facilities for all contingent personnel;[21]

(b) Ensure all laundry and cleaning facilities have hygienic equipment that enables a clean and healthy environment to be maintained, i.e., cleaning of accommodation and office areas;[22]

(c) Provide all related equipment, maintenance and supplies.

27. When a contingent is geographically dispersed, and the United Nations is only able to provide laundry and cleaning to a portion of the contingent, the troop/police

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[18] A/C.5/52/39, para. 82 (a).

[19] Ibid., para. 82 (b).

[20] Ibid., para. 83.

[21] A/C.5/55/39, para. 67 (e) (i).

[22] Ibid., para. 67 (e) (ii).

contributor will receive the laundry and cleaning self-sustainment rate for those personnel not serviced by the United Nations.

Tentage

28. To receive the tentage self-sustainment reimbursement rate the contingent must have the ability to (read in conjunction with the Guidelines to Troop-Contributing Countries):

(a) House personnel in tented accommodations. Tentage includes flooring and the ability to heat and cool, as appropriate;[23]

(b) Provide ablutions capability under tentage, in which case the ablution facilities will be reimbursed under major equipment;[24]

(c) Provide temporary offices/workspace in tentage.

29. The United Nations can provide this capability as a complete self-contained function subject to the agreed overarching principles for the provision of self-sustainment categories.[25] When the United Nations notifies a troop/police contributor prior to the contingent deploying that this capability is not required, the troop/police contributor will not receive reimbursement for this category. Contingents will initially receive tentage reimbursement for up to six months if not accommodated by the United Nations. If the United Nations confirms that the capability is required, the deploying contingent will continue to decide if it is to provide its own tentage capability, and be reimbursed accordingly.[26]

30. The United Nations can provide this capability as a complete self-contained function subject to the agreed overarching principles stated above. When the United Nations is unable to provide permanent, semi-rigid or rigid accommodation for a contingent after six months in tents, the troop/police contributor will be entitled to receive reimbursement at both the tentage and accommodation self-sustainment rates. This combined rate will continue until personnel are housed to the standard specified under the accommodation rate.[27] The Secretariat may request a temporary waiver of the application of this dual payment principle for these short-duration missions where the provision of hard accommodation is demonstrably and clearly impractical and not cost-effective.[28]

Accommodation

31. To receive the accommodation self-sustainment reimbursement rate the troop/police contributor must (read in conjunction with the Guidelines to Troop-Contributing Countries):

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[23] Ibid., para. 67 (f) (iv).

[24] Ibid., para. 67 (f) (iii).

[25] Ibid., para. 67 (f) (ii).

[26] Ibid., para. 67 (f) (i).

[27] A/C.5/52/39, para. 84.

[28] Ibid., para. 85.

Chapter 3, annex B

(a) Purchase or construct a permanent rigid structure to accommodate the contingent's personnel. This structure is fixed with heating, lighting, flooring,sanitation and running water. The rate is based on a standard of nine square metres per person;

(b) Provide heaters and/or air conditioners for the accommodation as required by the local climatic conditions;

(c) Provide furniture for eating facilities where necessary.[29]

32. When the United Nations provides accommodation to an equivalent standard, the troop/police contributor does not receive reimbursement for this category.

33. Warehouses and equipment storage are not included in the accommodation self-sustainment reimbursement rate. This will be handled either through the semi-rigid and rigid structures reimbursed as major equipment or on a bilateral special-case arrangement between the troop/police contributor and the United Nations.

34. When the United Nations is unable to provide accommodation to an equivalent standard and the contingent rents a suitable structure, the troop/police contributor will be reimbursed the actual rental cost on a bilateral special case arrangement between the troop/police contributor and the United Nations.

Medical

35. In implementing the following principles and standards, the following definitions are used:[30]

(a) Medical equipment. Accountable major equipment (identified by # in appendices 2.1, 3.1, 4.1, 5 and 6) for the provision of medical support in United Nations level 1, 2 or 3 medical facilities;

(b) Drugs. Drugs produced according to the World Health Organization (WHO) standards and consumed in the provision of medical support in United Nations level 1, 2 or 3 medical facilities;

(c) Medical supplies. Expendable supplies and minor equipment (identified by @ in appendices 2.1, 3.1, 4.1, 5 and 6) consumed in the provision of medical support in United Nations level 1, 2 or 3 medical facilities;

(d) Medical self-sustainment. The supply and resupply of drugs and medical supplies for the provision of medical support in United Nations level 1, 2 or 3 medical facilities;

(e) High-risk mission. A mission with high incidence of endemic infectious diseases for which no vaccinations exist. All other missions are considered "normal-risk mission".[31] This definition is for use in determining eligibility for reimbursement of the self-sustainment rate for "high-risk areas (epidemiological)".

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[29] A/C.5/55/39, para. 67 (g).

[30] Ibid., annex III.B, annex B, para. 31.

[31] A/C.5/55/39, para. 95.

(f) For the purpose of establishing eligibility to medical care through United Nations missions medical facilities, the following personnel are considered part of a United Nations mission:[32]

(i) United Nations-formed military police and United Nations-formed police units;

(ii) United Nations military and United Nations police personnel not members of formed units;

(iii) United Nations international civilian staff;

(iv) United Nations Volunteers;

(v) Locally employed United Nations staff, where applicable.

36. Medical support and security are essential at all times; therefore, a troop/police contributor cannot be partially self-sustaining in the medical self-sustainment subcategories. Level 1 medical care is a troop/police contributor responsibility; however each level 1 facility is to provide medical support and care to all United Nations staff permanently or temporarily in their area of responsibility.[33] As a matter of principle this occasional level 1 care should be provided in an emergency with no fee; however a troop/police contributor may choose to seek reimbursement for services rendered; therefore there is a requirement to document and register emergency services provided.[34] All United Nations medical facilities are responsible for emergency medical services for all United Nations troops and United Nations staff in their area of responsibility. Except in emergencies, specialists and level 2 and 3 facilities can request a referral from a level 1 facility before accepting a patient.[35] If medical facilities are required to render services to a large number of civilian personnel, a fee schedule and procedures are to be agreed upon during the MOU negotiations.

37. A troop/police contributor that cannot provide all medical capabilities according to the standards listed in annex B to chapter 3 must advise the Secretariat during the negotiation of the MOU and in all cases prior to deployment.[36]

38. A contingent commander must inform the mission immediately if a troop/police contributor, while deployed, finds that it cannot adequately supply medical equipment, drugs or consumables under self-sustainment. If the troop/police contributor cannot find another contributor to offer resupply on a bilateral basis, the United Nations must take over the resupply of drugs, consumables and medical supplies permanently. The responsibility to provide medical personnel and medical services remains with the troop/police contributor. Medical self-sustainment will not be reimbursed from the day the troop/police contributor cannot provide full self-sustainment resupply.[37]

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[32] Ibid., para. 97.

[33] Ibid., annex III.B, annex B, para. 1.

[34] A/C.5/55/39, para. 103.

[35] A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, annex B, para. 34.

[36] Ibid., para. 1.

[37] Ibid., para. 4.

Chapter 3, annex B

39. To ensure that all personnel receive the medical care to which they are entitled to and to ensure that there is an effective and equitable system for reimbursement for medical self-sustainment, all uniformed personnel, police and military, shall be assigned to medical facilities being responsible for their medical care. The assignment can be as part of a unit (for formed units) or on an individual basis (civilian police, military observers and Headquarters staff). Each individual shall be assigned to a level 1 facility, and/or a level 2 facility and/or a level 3 facility, where applicable.

40. It is the responsibility of the Force Medical Officer/Chief Medical Officer to ensure that all personnel are informed upon entry into the mission as to the medical facilities responsible for their care, and to ensure that all medical facilities are notified as to who is assigned to the facility. The same information/notification must be given whenever individuals and units move from the area of responsibility of one facility to that of another.

41. On the fifteenth day of each month a list stating the number of uniformed personnel assigned to each medical facility shall be forwarded to the Finance Management and Support Service/Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section, with a copy to the Logistics Support Division/Medical Support Section.

42. All international civilian staff must be assigned to medical facilities in the same manner as uniformed personnel, but unless this is explicitly stated in the MOU under medical facilities or medical self-sustainment, this will not create eligibility for reimbursement.

43. All United Nations-level 2 and 3 medical facilities must be equipped and staffed to receive and treat all United Nations troops and staff regardless of gender, religion or culture, preserving the dignity and individuality of all patients.[38]

44. Medical staff must be at the forefront in promoting HIV awareness, its method of infection and the prevention of spread. No medical staff or patient must be discriminated against due to verified or suspected HIV. Testing in a United Nations facility must be voluntary and confidential, and no human immunodeficiency virus test must be performed without there being a system of counselling.[39]

45. The reimbursement for self-sustainment medical services, including medically related minor equipment, tools, supplies and consumables, will be made at the rate of self-sustainment for the level of service provided and be calculated on the total personnel strength of the units/contingents for which a medical facility is responsible as agreed in the MOU (the actual strength numbers will be used for calculation of reimbursement).[40]

46. If a troop/police contributor provides medical services to United Nations standards, which includes services of more than one level, these levels shall be

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[38] A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, annex B, para. 34.

[39] Ibid.

[40] A/C.5/54/49, annex VIII, "Chapter 3, annex, para. 13", p. 53.

accumulated accordingly.[41] However, when a level 3 medical facility covers an area where there is no medical facility providing level 2 medical services, the level 2 and level 3 self-sustainment rates are not accumulated. The level 2 and 3 combined self-sustainment rate is to be used and the calculation of the reimbursement is to be based on the actual troop/police strength of those contingents assigned to the level 3 medical facility for both level 2 and 3 medical care.[42]

47. To be eligible for reimbursement for the medical self-sustainment rate the medical facility must provide medical "self-sustainment", including all related staff, equipment, drugs and supplies, for basic, level 1, level 2, level 3, blood and blood products, and high-risk areas (epidemiological), as agreed upon in the MOU. The level of equipment must meet United Nations standards as specified in the "United Nations Levels of Medical Support"[43] for a medical facility and must be indicated in the MOU. Drugs and consumables must meet WHO standards.[44]

48. In preparing the verification reports for medical self-sustainment, the quality, capacity and capability, as defined in the standards, are the overriding considerations.[45] Therefore, an expert medical opinion concerning the operational impact of any shortfall, discrepancy or corrective action or substitution undertaken, will be required before deduction may be made to the reimbursement.

49. A summary of the United Nations standards for each level of medical service of self-sustainment rates is shown below. Complete details of the United Nations standards of medical services are stipulated in document A/C.5/55/39, annex III.A. Additional information on entry medical examination, immunization policy, malaria prophylaxis and vector control and, HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases is contained in document A/C.5/55/39, annex III.C. For ease of reference, procedures for immunization, malaria and HIV are included in appendix 7 to the present chapter. The entry medical examination form can also be found in the Medical Support Manual.

(a) **Basic level (first aid)**

Comprises the basic immediate first aid provided to a casualty by the nearest person on-site at the point of injury including personal medical and hygiene supplies (e.g., field dressing, repellent, personal water purification, aspirin, etc.). All United Nations peacekeepers must have basic knowledge and skills in first aid.

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[41] A/C.5/54/49, annex VIII, sect. B1, remarks, p. 53.

[42] A/C.5/55/39, para. 106.

[43] A/C.5/54/49, annex VIII, appendices I and II, and amended in A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, annex III.B, annex B, paras. 31-36.

[44] A/C.5/54/49, sect. B2, "Chapter 3, annex A, para. 14", p. 53, and A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, annex B, para. 36.

[45] A/C.5/55/39, para. 98 (a).

(b) **Level 1 (primary health and emergency care)**[46]

(i) Comprises the first level where medical assistance is provided by a doctor and a medical team. This level of support is usually provided by organic medical teams of the field units who provide resuscitation, stabilization, triage and evacuation of ill or injured personnel;

(ii) Provides casualty collection and evacuation to higher levels of medical care (level 2 and/or level 3);

(iii) Handles routine sick calls and the management of minor sick and injured;

(iv) Implements disease, non-battle injury and stress-preventive measures;

(v) Is responsible for education and the promotion of awareness and prevention of the spread of HIV in the area of responsibility;

(vi) Provides treatment to 20 ambulatory patients per day, holding capacity of 5 patients up to 2 days, medical supplies and consumables for 60 days;

(vii) Provides medical services based on troop/police strength up to battalion level;

(viii) Offers emergency medical services to all United Nations personnel in the area of responsibility;

(ix) Actual composition and number of level 1 medical personnel may vary depending on the operational requirements, and as agreed upon in the MOU.

(c) **Level 2 (basic field hospital)**[47]

(i) Comprises a medical facility (basic field hospital) with limited specialist expertise (doctors) and limited (basic) surgical, intensive care, dental, laboratory, X-ray, ward, sterilization and pharmaceutical capabilities (e.g., life, limb and organ-saving surgery, definitive treatment against a wide variety of common diseases/illnesses);

(ii) Capability of 3 to 4 surgical operations per day, hospitalization of 10 to 20 sick or wounded up to 7 days, up to 40 outpatients per day, 5 to 10 dental consultations per day, medical supplies, fluids and consumables for 60 days;

(iii) Provides climate-controlled storage and transport capability (cold chain) to prevent the deterioration or contamination of blood and blood products;

(iv) Administers blood and blood products according to the compatibility of blood groups and rhesus factors using approved hygiene to prevent contamination;

(v) Performs blood testing and grouping;

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[46] Ibid., annex III B, annex B, para. 35 (b).

[47] Ibid., para. 35 (c).

(vi) If agreed in the MOU, supplies specialist services according to the needs of the mission (e.g., gynaecologist, specialist in tropical medicine, stress counsellor);

(vii) Provides advanced specialist medical care to stabilize serious injured personnel for transport in level 3 medical facility;

(viii) Provides a specialist team for collecting seriously injured personnel from the site of injury and escort patients in serious condition to higher-level care;

(ix) Provides medical and dental services based on troop/police strength up to brigade level;

(x) Actual composition and number of level 2 medical personnel may vary depending on the operational requirements, and agreed upon in the MOU.

(d) **Level 3 (advanced field hospital)**[48]

(i) Comprises a fully equipped and staffed multidisciplinary (advanced) field hospital which provides all major medical and surgical specialities;

(ii) Provides advanced services in surgical, intensive care, dental (emergency dental surgery), laboratory, X-ray, ward and pharmaceutical capabilities;

(iii) Performs up to 10 surgical operations per day, provides hospitalization of 50 patients up to 30 days, up to 60 outpatient consultations per day, up to 10 dental consultations per day, up to 20 X-rays and 40 lab tests per day, medical supplies and consumables for 60 days;

(iv) Provides climate-controlled storage and transport capability (cold chain) to prevent the deterioration or contamination of blood and blood products;

(v) Administers blood and blood products according to the compatibility of blood groups and rhesus factors, using approved hygiene to prevent contamination;

(vi) Performs blood testing and grouping;

(vii) If agreed in the MOU, supplies specialist services according to the needs of the mission (e.g., gynaecologist, specialist in tropical medicine, stress counsellor);

(viii) Provides a specialist team for collecting seriously injured personnel from the site of injury and escort patients in serious condition to higher-level care;

(ix) Provides medical and dental services based on troop/police strength as operationally defined;

(x) Actual composition and number of level 3 medical personnel may vary depending on the operational requirements, and agreed upon in the MOU.

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[48] Ibid., para. 35 (d).

(e) **Blood and blood products**

(i) Blood and blood products will be provided by the United Nations according to United Nations standards including transport, testing, handling and administration unless the medical facility level 2 or 3 troop/police contributor believe it necessary to negotiate the issue.[49] In such instances this will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis and reflected in annex C to the MOU;

(ii) Provides climate-controlled storage and transport capability (cold chain) to prevent the deterioration or contamination of blood and blood products;

(iii) Administers blood and blood products according to the compatibility of blood groups and rhesus factors using approved hygiene to prevent contamination;

(iv) Performs blood testing and grouping.

(f) **High-risk areas (epidemiological)**

Provides medical supplies, chemoprophylaxes and prevention in areas with a high incidence of endemic infectious disease for which there is no vaccine.[50]

(g) **Dental**

(i) Provides dental care to maintain the dental health of unit personnel;

(ii) Provides basic or emergency dental procedures;

(iii) Maintains a sterilization capability;

(iv) Conducts minor prophylactic procedures;

(v) Provides oral hygiene education to unit personnel.

50. The administration of vaccinations, as recommended by the United Nations, is a national responsibility. The United Nations will provide necessary information on what kind of vaccination and preventive measures will be given to all United Nations personnel prior to deployment. If any United Nations personnel deploy without proper vaccinations and prophylaxes, the United Nations will provide necessary booster shots and prophylaxes. In this case, the United Nations will deduct any expenses for initial vaccinations which could have been initiated prior to deployment from the self-sustainment payment of troop/police contributors.[51]

Observation

51. To receive the observation self-sustainment rate the contingent must be able to carry out observations throughout their area of operation. The standards for each of the three subcategories are as follows:

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[49] A/C.5/54/49, para. 86 (h).

[50] Ibid., annex III.B, annex B, para. 35 (e).

[51] A/C.5/54/49, annex VIII, sect. B14, p. 58.

(a) **General observation**: Provide hand-held binoculars for general observation use;

(b) **Night observation**

(i) Provide the capability for passive or active infrared, thermal, or image intensification night-time line of sight visual observation;

(ii) Be capable of detecting, identifying, and categorizing persons or items within a range of 1,000 metres or more;

(iii) Be able to conduct night-time patrols and intercept missions.

The United Nations can provide the night observation capability as a complete self-contained function subject to the agreed overarching principles stated above.[52]

(c) **Positioning**: Be able to determine the exact geographical location of a person or item within the area of operations through the combined use of global positioning systems and laser range finders.

The reimbursement for the observation category is based on meeting the operational requirements.

52. The contingent must provide all related equipment, maintenance, and supplies. Night observation and positioning rates will only be reimbursed when requested by the United Nations.[53]

Identification

53. To receive the identification self-sustainment rate the contingent must be able to:

(a) Conduct surveillance operations with photographic equipment, such as videotape and single lens reflex cameras;

(b) Process and edit the obtained visual information;

(c) Provide all related equipment, maintenance and supplies.

When the United Nations provides this service to equivalent standards, the unit does not receive reimbursement for this category.

Nuclear, biological and chemical protection

54. To receive the NBC protection self-sustainment rate the contingent must be able to operate fully protected in any NBC threat environment. This includes the ability to:[54]

(a) Detect and identify NBC agents with appropriate detection equipment at the unit level;

(b) Conduct initial decontamination operations for all personnel and personal equipment in a NBC threat environment;

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[52] A/C.5/55/39, para. 67 (h).

[53] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix II.A, para. 30.

[54] A/C.5/52/39, para. 88.

(c) Provide all personnel with the necessary NBC protection clothing and equipment (e.g., protective mask, coveralls, gloves, personal decontamination kits, injectors); and

(d) Provide all related equipment, maintenance, and supplies. NBC protection will only be reimbursed when requested by the United Nations.[55]

Field defence stores

55. To receive the field defence stores self-sustainment reimbursement rate the contingent must:

(a) Secure own base camps with adequate field defence facilities (e.g., barbed wire fences, sandbags and other field defence obstacles);

(b) Establish early warning and detection systems to protect contingent premises;[56]

(c) Prepare self-defence fortification works (e.g., small shelters, trenches and observation posts) not tasked to specialized engineering contingents;

(d) Provide all related equipment, maintenance and supplies.

56. The United Nations can provide this capability as a complete self-contained function subject to the agreed overarching principles stated above.[57] A guide to the stores required for providing a suitable level of field defence for a contingent of 850 personnel can be found in appendix 8 to the present chapter.

Miscellaneous general stores

57. To receive the self-sustainment reimbursement rate for each of the three subcategories of miscellaneous general stores a contingent must provide:

(a) **Bedding**: bed linen, blankets, mattress covers, pillows, and towels. Sleeping bags may be an acceptable substitute for bed linen and blankets. Sufficient quantities must be provided to allow for rotation and cleaning;

(b) **Furniture**: bed, mattress, nightstand, table light, and locker for each person, or other appropriate furniture to provide an adequate living space;

(c) **Welfare**: appropriate levels of equipment and amenities for the morale and well-being of troop/police contributor's personnel.

Unique equipment

58. Any special minor equipment or consumables not covered in the above self-sustainment rates will be handled as unique equipment. These items will be handled on a bilateral special case arrangement between the troop/police contributor and the United Nations.

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[55] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix II.A, para. 34.

[56] A/C.5/55/39, para. 67 (i) (i).

[57] Ibid., para. 67 (i) (ii).

Appendices to annexes A and B

Appendix 1

United Nations levels of medical support: basic level (first-aid) requirement and standard

Treatment capability	*Treatment capacity*	*Staffing requirement*	*Equipment requirement*	*Infrastructure requirement*	*Reimbursement rate (per capita per month)*	*Remarks*
"Buddy aid" by non-medical personnel Skills 1. Cardio pulmonary resuscitation 2. Haemorrhage control 3. Fracture immobilization 4. Wound dressing and bandaging (including burns) 5. Casualty transport and evacuation 6. Communication and reporting	2 casualties	Nil	First-aid kit[a] Personal field dressing Personal field mask (optional)	Nil	Basic level US$ 2.00	Host nation will prepare the servicemen with the required medical skills The servicemen will be trained to a sufficient level of proficiency as stipulated in the guidelines disseminated by the Medical Support Section

Note: "Soldier" level or "buddy" aid.

Basic first-aid skills that every peacekeeper should have.

[a] See appendix 1.1 for a detailed list of items in the first-aid kit.

Chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 1.1

Appendix 1.1

Medical level basic first-aid kit

Serial No	*Item*	*Quantity*
1	First-aid pouch or box	1
2	Field dressing (small)	5
3	Field dressing (large)	1
4	Burns dressing	1
5	Triangular bandages	5
6	Sterile gauze pads	10
7	Roller bandages/gauze (roll)	5
8	Sterile cotton wool (100g pack)	1
9	Wound cleansing solution (bottle)	1
10	Adhesive tape (roll)	2
11	Safety scissors (super shear)	1
12	Pocket mask	1
13	Gloves, size 7½ and 8 (pairs)	2
14	Arterial tourniquet	1

1. The following facilities are required to have at least one first-aid kit:

   (a) All vehicles;

   (b) All workshops and maintenance facilities;

   (c) All kitchens and cooking facilities;

   (d) Any other area where the Force Medical Officer deems it necessary.

2. Replenishing used and expired items within first-aid kits is the responsibility of the personnel using the above facilities. New supplies may be obtained from the medical unit supporting the facility, with the authorization of the respective medical unit commander.

Appendix 2

United Nations levels of medical support: level 1 (primary health and emergency care) requirement and standard

Treatment capability	*Treatment capacity*	*Staffing requirement*	*Equipment requirement*[a]	*Infrastructure requirement*	*Reimbursement rate (per capita per month)*	*Remarks*
Scope 1. Maintenance of airway 2. Ventilation 3. Haemorrhage control 4. Advanced life support 5. Treatment of shock 6. Correction of dehydration 7. Fracture immobilization 8. Wound management 9. Burns management 10. Infection control 11. Pain control 12. Minor surgery, e.g., toilet and suture; nail avulsion; and removal of corns 13. Treatment of common/minor illness 14. Stabilization for evacuation 15. Evacuation	Treatment of 20 ambulatory patients per day Holding capacity of 5 patients for up to 2 days Medical supplies for 60 days	2 x medical officers 6 x medics/nurses (Able to split into 2 x forward medical teams, each with 1 x medical officer and 3 x medics/nurses)	Emergency resuscitation equipment and drugs[a] Fluids Splints and bandages Surgical sets for minor surgical procedures Field dispensary Stretchers	Tentage Containers Building (if available) Deployment will be subdivided into 3 main areas Resuscitation and stabilization Treatment and minor surgery Holding/observation	Level 1 US$ 13.23	The level 1 unit must be able to split into 2 x forward medical teams All equipment must be portable The weight, size and shape of packs should enable one person to carry them All equipment must be transportable by helicopter

Note: Battalion or regimental aid station equivalent.
Dependency up to battalion level.
Actual composition and number of level 1 medical personnel may vary depending on the operational requirements as agreed upon in the MOU.

[a] See appendix 2.1 for a detailed equipment list.

Appendix 2.1

Level 1 medical facility

(United States dollars)

Facility	*GFMV*[c]	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*[c]
A. Administration, logistics and communications	5 000	i. Furniture[a]	Adequate	
		ii. Stationery/Documentation[a]	Adequate	
		iii. Computer/Printer[a] (Optional, where possible or feasible)	1 set	
		iv. Telephone[a] (Optional, where possible or feasible)	1 line	
		v. Facsimile[a] (Optional, where possible or feasible)	1 line	
		vi. VHF/UHF communications[a]	Suitable to mission	
		vii. Storage (boxes, cupboards, etc.)[a]	Adequate	
		viii. Standby generator (portable)[b]	1	5 000
B. Consultation, treatment and emergency	33 380	i. Desk and chairs[a]	1 set	
		ii. Examination couch[b]	1 set	1 200
		iii. Essential diagnostic equipment[b]	1 or 2 sets	
		Stethoscope[b]		100
		Ophthalmoscope[b]		500
		Otoscope[b]		500
		ECG machine[b]		5 000
		Reflex mallet[b]		100
		Thermometers[b]		50
		Sphygmomanometer[b]		100
		Gynaecological speculum[b]		300
		Proctoscope[b]		300
		Measuring tape[b]		10
		Torch[b]		20
		Examination lamp[b]		2 000
		Miscellaneous[b]		1 000
		iv. X-ray View box[b]	1	1 000
		v. Minor treatment/dressing sets[a]	Adequate quantity consumables	
		vi. Resuscitation trolley (fully equipped)[b]	1 set	2 000
		vii. Intubation set[b]	1 set	1 500
		viii. Coniotomy set[b]	1 set	500
		ix. Defibrillator[b]	1	8 000
		x. Oxygen cylinder[b]	2 cylinders	400
		xi. Nebulizer[b]	1	200
		xii. Suction unit[b]	1	1 000

Chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 2.1

Facility	*GFMV*[a]	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*[a]
		xiii. Perfusion stands[b]	2	400
		xiv. General purpose sets[b]	3	600
		xv. Sets for chest tube insertion, catheterization and venous "cut-downs"[b]	1 set each	600
		xvi. Infusion pump[b]	1	3 000
		xvii. Pulse oxymeter[b]	1	3 000
C. Pharmacy	800	Refrigerator for drugs[b]	Adequate and essential in variety to support battalion for 50 days	800
		i. Analgesics[c]		
		ii. Antipyretics[c]		
		iii. Antibiotics[c]		
		iv. Drugs for common respiratory conditions[c]		
		v. Drugs for common gastrointestinal conditions[c]		
		vi. Drugs for common musculoskeletal conditions[c]		
		vii. Drugs for common cardiovascular conditions[c]		
		viii. Drugs for other common illnesses[c]		
		ix. Resuscitation drugs and equipment (including narcotics)[c]		
E. Sterilization	6 000	Field autoclave sterilizer[b]	1	5 000
F. Inpatient care	4 620	i. Collapsible beds[b]	5	1 500
		ii. Crutches[b]	2 pairs	120
		iii. Trolley for drugs[b]	1	2 000
		iv. Utensils for feeding patients[b]	5 sets	1 000
G. Transportation. One fully equipped ambulance will be reimbursed as major equipment in annex B to MOU	0	Fully equipped ambulance[b]	1 fully equipped ambulance	
		Doctor's bag[b]		
		Oxygen cylinders[b]		
		Suction pump[b]		
		Resuscitation drugs[b]		
		Helicopter landing site marking equipment (smoke grenades, luminous sticks/sheets, etc.)[b]		
		Communication equipment[b]		
		Emergency lighting[b]	1	
		Vehicle maintenance equipment[b]		
H. Miscellaneous	6 000	i. Doctor's bags[b]	2 sets	3 000
		ii. Paramedic/nurse's bags[b]	3 sets	3 000
	54 800			54 800

GFMV = generic fair market value.

[a] As agreed by the Phase V Working Group (see A/C.5/54/49), the laboratory has been deleted from level I medical facilities.

[b] Reimbursed under major equipment.

[c] Reimbursed under self-sustainment.

Appendix 3

United Nations levels of medical support: level 2 (basic field hospital) requirement and standard

Treatment capability	*Treatment capacity*	*Staffing requirement*	*Equipment requirement*	*Infrastructure requirement*	*Reimbursement rate (per capita per month)*	*Remarks*
1. Triage, resuscitation and stabilization	3 to 4 surgical operations per day	2x general surgeons 1x anaesthetist 1x internist	Standard operating theatre fixtures and equipment[a] Standard intensive care unit equipment[a] Essential laboratory and radiography equipment[a] (See appendix 3.1 for detailed equipment list)	1. Hospital (a) Reception/Admin (b) 2x outpatient consultation rooms (c) 1x pharmacy (d) 1x radiography room (e) 1x laboratory (f) 1x dental treatment room (g) Dental X-ray room (h) 1x emergency/resuscitation/anaesthesia/recovery room (i) 1x operating theatre (j) 1x sterilization room (k) 1 or 2x 10 bed wards (l) 1 to 2 bed intensive care unit	Epidemiological low-risk areas Level 2 US$ 20.63	The level 2 facility must be able to configure at least 2 forward medical teams capable of resuscitating and treating casualties onsite Each of these teams comprises 1x doctor and 2x nurses/medics There must be provision made for sufficient and suitable portable equipment and packs in order to perform this role
2. Life and Limb saving surgical interventions, e.g. Laparotomy Thoracocentesis Appendectomy Wound exploration Fracture debridement	Hospitalization of 10 to 20 sick or wounded at any one time Up to 7 days of hospitalization for each patient	1x general physician 1x dentist 1x hygiene officer 1x pharmacist 1x head nurse 2x intensive care nurse				
3. Anaesthesia (general and regional)	Up to 40 outpatient consultations per day	1x operating theatre nurses				
4. Advanced life support and intensive care		10x nurses/medics				
5. Treatment and observation of common medical conditions and infectious disease	5 to 10 dental consultations per day	1x radiographer 1x laboratory technician 1x dental assistant				
6. Essential pharmaceutical support	10 X-rays and 20 laboratory tests per day	2x Ambulance drivers				
7. Basic dental service Pain relief Simple extractions Simple fillings Infection control	Medical supplies for 60 days	1x electrician 1x general mechanic 4x other (support services) **Total: 33 staff (maximum 35 staff)**				

Chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 3

Treatment capability	*Treatment capacity*	*Staffing requirement*	*Equipment requirement*	*Infrastructure requirement*	*Reimbursement rate (per capita per month)*	*Remarks*
8. Basic laboratory facility Blood group and cross matching Leucocyte count Erythrocyte sedimentation rate, etc. Gram staining Blood film Urine analysis 9. Basic diagnostic radiography 10. Hygiene control and prevention of disease 11. Evacuation of casualties to level 3 and level 4 facilities				2. Support services (a) Kitchen (b) Laundry (c) Supply storage facility (d) Maintenance room (e) Communication (f) Transportation (ambulance/air evacuation) (g) Generator room (h) Fuel storage (i) Staff room (j) Water sanitation/water disposal 3. Accommodation (a) Tentage (b) Containers (c) Fixed shelters		

Note: Regional medical support in a mission area with emergency surgical capabilities.

Dependency up to brigade level.

Actual composition and number of level 2 medical personnel may vary depending on the operational requirements as agreed upon in the MOU.

[a] See appendix 3.1 for a detailed equipment list.

Appendix 3.1

Level 2 medical facility

(United States dollars)

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
I A. Outpatient services	0	i. Furniture[##]	Adequate	
		ii. Stationery/documentation[##]	Adequate	
		iii. Computer printer[##]	1 set	
		iv. Telephone[##]	2 lines	
		v. Facsimile[##]	1 to 2 lines	
B. Consultation rooms (2) $11 180 per room	22 360	i. Desk and chairs[##]	1 set per room	
		ii. Examination couch[#]	1 per room	2 400
		iii. Essential diagnostic equipment[#]	1 set per room	
		Stethoscope[#]		200
		Ophthalmoscope[#]		1 000
		Otoscope[#]		1 000
		ECG machine[#]		10 000
		Reflex mallet[#]		200
		Thermometers[#]		100
		Sphygmomanometer[#]		200
		Gynaecological speculum[#]		600
		Proctoscope[#]		600
		Measuring tape[#]		20
		Torch[#]		40
		Examination lamp[#]		4 000
		Miscellaneous[#]		2 000
		iv. Documentation and stationery[##]	Adequate	
C. Pharmacy	3 800	i. Analgesics[##]	Adequate quantity and essential variety to support 40 outpatients per day for a period of 60 days. The list of drugs is listed in the Medical Support Manual for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations	
		ii. Antipyretics[##]		
		iii. Antibiotics[##]		
		iv. Drugs for common respiratory conditions[##]		
		v. Drugs for common gastrointestinal conditions[##]		
		vi. Drugs for common musculoskeletal conditions[##]		
		vii. Drugs for common cardiovascular conditions[##]		
		viii. Drugs for other common illnesses[##]		
		ix. Resuscitation drugs (including narcotics)[##]		
		x. Refrigerator for drugs[#]	1	800
		xi. Refrigerator for blood/blood products[#]	1	3 000

Chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 3.1

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
D. Radiography room	99 600	i. X-ray machine[a]	1 set	65 000
		ii. Automatic film processor (or dark room)[a]	1 set	20 000
		iii. X-ray table[a]	1 table	4 000
		iv. X-ray view box[a]	1	1 000
		v. Protective equipment for staff and patients[a]	2 sets	4 600
		vi. Other films, cassettes and stands for standard views[a]	Adequate quantities	5 000
		Skull X-rays		
		Chest X-rays		
		Abdominal X-rays		
		Limb X-rays		
		Long limb views		
E. Laboratory	43 800	i. Basic blood analyser and related equipment (Hb, blood count, blood biochemistry, etc.)[a]	1 set	25 000
		ii. Kits for HIV and other relevant tests[ab]	5 sets each	
		iii. Microscope[a]	2 sets	6 000
		iv. Centrifuge[a]	1 set	3 000
		v. Urinalysis kit[ab]		
		vi. Incubator[a]	1	5 000
		vii. Supplies (tubes, reagents, etc.)[ab]		
		viii. Glucometer[a]	1	1 000
		ix. Refrigerator[a]	1	800
		x. Freezer[a]	1	3 000
II. Dental services consultation, treatment and X-ray Without X-ray 103 000	147 600	i. Dental chair, electrical[a]	1 set	65 000
		ii. Equipment for treatment[a]	Adequate for 5 to 10 patients per day	3 000
		Extraction[a]		
		Filling[a]		
		Other basic treatment[a]		
		iii. Drilling unit[a]	1 set	20 000
		iv. Furniture[ab]	Adequate	
		i. X-ray equipment[a]	1 set	25 000
		ii. Automatic developer[a]	1 set	15 000
		iii. Protective equipment[a]	2 sets	4 600
		iv. Dental sterilizer[a]	1 set	15 000

Chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 3.1

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
III. **Surgery/anaesthesia emergency resuscitation/ anaesthesia/recovery**	88 660	i. Desk and chairs[b]	2 to 3 sets	
		ii. Examination couch[a]	2 sets	2 400
		iii. Essential diagnostic equipment	2 sets	
		Stethoscope[a]		200
		Ophthalmoscope[a]		1 000
		Otoscope[a]		1 000
		ECG machine[a]		10 000
		Reflex mallet[a]		200
		Thermometers[a]		100
		Sphyamomanometer[a]		200
		Gynaecological speculum[a]		600
		Proctoscope[a]		600
		Measuring tape[a]		20
		Torch[a]		40
		Examination lamp[a]		4 000
		Miscellaneous[a]		2 000
		iv. X-ray viewer[a]		1 000
		v. Minor treatment/dressing set[b]	Adequate	
		vi. Resuscitation trolley (Fully equipped)[a]	2 sets	4 000
		vii. Intubation sets[a]	2 sets	3 000
		viii. Coniocotomy set[a]	2 sets	1 000
		ix. ECG machine[a]	1 set	5 000
		x. Defibrillator[a]	1 set	8 000
		xi. Portable ventilator/oxygen cylinder[a]	1 set	6 500
		xii. Pulse oximeter[a]	1 set	3 000
		xiii. Suction unit[a]	1 set	1 000
		xiv. Nebulizer[a]	1 set	200
		xv. Backboards/vacuum mattress[a]	2 sets	7 000
		xvi. Excision/suture sets[a]	3 sets	4 800
		xvii. Perfusion stands[a]	3 sets	600
		xviii. Sets for chest tube insertion, catheterization and venesection[a]	2 sets each	1 200
		xix. Anaesthetic gas supply system[a]	To support 3-4 operations/day	20 000
		xx. Drugs and consumables required for induction of anaesthesia (including local and regional anaesthesia) and post-operation recovery[b]		

Chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 3.1

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
B. Operating theatres	136 900	i. Operating tables[a]	1	14 000
		ii. Operating theatre lamps[a]	2	12 000
		iii. Anaesthesia machine[a]	1	50 000
		iv. Oxygen and anaesthetic gases[b]	Essential	
		v. Diathermy machine[a]	1	8 000
		vi. Suction unit for body fluids[a]	1	4 000
		vii. Laparotomy sets[a]	Quantity to support 3-4 operations per day	11 000
		viii. Thoracotomy sets[a]		
		ix. Craniotomy sets[a]		
		x. Wound exploration sets[a]		
		xi. Amputation sets[a]		
		xii. Fracture fixation sets and fixation equipment[a]		
		xiii. Appendicectomy and general purpose sets[a]		
		xiv. Disinfection equipment[a]	Adequate	4 000
		xv. Resuscitation/monitoring equipment trolley with drugs[a]	1 set	2 000
		Defibrillator[a]		8 000
		Ventilator[a]		6 500
		Intubation sets[a]		1 500
		Infusion pump[a]		4 500
		Suction pump[a]		1 000
		Pulse oximeter[a]		3 000
		Oxygen cylinders[a]	2	400
		xvi. Patient transport/transfer trolley[a]	2	7 000
		xvii. Surgical consumables[b]	To support 3-4 operations/day	
C. Sterilization room	53 800	i. Autoclave sterilizer[a]	1 set	40 000
		ii. Boiler[a]	1	4 000
		iii. Disinfection equipment[a]	1 set	7 000
		iv. Fire extinguisher[b]	1	
		v. Furniture and supplies[b]	Adequate	
		vi. Machine for cleansing surgical instruments[a]	1 or 2	2 800

Chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 3.1

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
IV. Wards A. General multidiscipline wards	**44 800**	i. Collapsible multipurpose hospital beds[b]	20 beds	20 000
		ii. Orthopaedic traction equipment[b]	2 sets/ward	9 600
		iii. Mini dispensary (trolley)[b]	1 per ward	2 400
		iv. Essential medical supplies and equipment for inpatient care[a]	Adequate quantity based on number of beds (20)	
		v. Furniture, office supplies, etc.[a]		
		vi. Crutches[b]	4 sets	400
		vii. Wheelchairs[b]	2 sets	2 400
		viii. Cloth patients[b]	1 set	10 000
B. Intensive care ward	36 900	i. Intensive care hospital beds[b]	2 beds	3 000
		ii. Resuscitation/monitoring equipment[b]	1 set	
		Trolley with drugs[b]		2 000
		Defibrillator[b]		8 000
		Ventilator[b]		6 500
		Intubation sets[b]		1 500
		Infusion pump[b]		4 500
		Suction pump[b]		1 000
		Multiline vital signs monitor[b]		10 000
		Oxygen cylinders[b]		400
V. Support services A. Catering	24 000	i. Cooking equipment[b]	To cater for 20 inpatients	20 000
		Stoves		
		Ovens		
		Boilers		
		Cooking pots, pans, utensils, etc.		
		ii. Serving equipment[b]		1 000
		iii. Cooking equipment[a]	To cater for hospital staff	
		Stoves		
		Ovens		
		Boilers		
		Cooking pots, pans, utensils, etc.		
		iv. Serving equipment[a]		
		v. First-aid kit[a]	1 set	
		vi. Dishwashers[b]	1	2 000
		vii. Cleaning equipment[b]	1 set	1 000
		viii. Fire extinguisher[a]	2	

Chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 3.1

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
B. Laundry for hospital use	4 500	i. Washing machines[b]	2 machines	3 000
		ii. Clothes dryer[b]	1 machine	1 500
		iii. Detergents and supplies[a]	Adequate	
C. Storage/supplies room	16 600	i. Storage shelves[b]	Adequate quantity	10 000
		ii. Storage cupboards/cabinets[b]		5 000
		iii. Refrigerator[b]		1 600
D. Maintenance	5 000	i. Equipment and tools for maintenance of equipment and infrastructure[b]	1 set	5 000
		ii. First-aid kit[a]	1 set	
E. Communications room	0	i. Telephone[a]	2 sets	
		ii. Internal telephone system[a]	1 set	
		iii. Facsimile machine[a]	1 set	
		iv. Computer with e-mail[a]	1 set	
		v. Furniture and stationery[a]	Adequate quantity	
		vi. VHF/UHF radio for communication with forward medical teams[a]	1 set	
F. Transportation: two fully equipped ambulances. Will be reimbursed as major equipment in annex B to the MOU	0	i. Fully equipped ambulances[b]	2 fully equipped ambulances	
		Doctor's bag[b]		
		Oxygen cylinders[b]		
		Suction pump[b]		
		Resuscitation drugs[b]		
		Helicopter landing site marking equipment (Smoke grenades, luminous sticks/sheets, etc.)[b]		
		Emergency lighting[b]		
		Communication equipment (VHF/UHF)[b]		
		ii. Vehicle maintenance equipment[b]	2 sets	
		iii. First-aid kit[a]	1 set	
		iv. Furniture and stationery[a]	Adequate	
G. Generator room: two sets of standby generators will be reimbursed as major equipment in annex B to the MOU	0	i. Standby generators (>20 KVA)[b]	2 sets	
		ii. Maintenance equipment[b]	1 set	
		iii. First-aid kit[a]	1 set	
		iv. Fire extinguisher[a]	1	
H. Fuel storage	0	i. Fuel for generators[a]	1 week's supply	
		ii. Fire extinguishers[a]	2 sets	

Chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 3.1

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
I. Staff room	0	i. Lounge furniture[#]	1 set	
		ii. Other furniture[#]	Adequate	
		iii. Coffee maker/other beverage appliances[#]	1 set	
J. Water, sanitation and waste disposal. Will be reimbursed as major equipment in annex B to MOU	0	i. Toilet facilities and sanitation system[*]	Adequate for 20 inpatients and 50 outpatients	
		ii. Toilet facilities and sanitation system[*]	Adequate for staff	
		iii. Shower facilities and system[*]	For inpatients	
		iv. Water supply for hospital facilities, reverse osmosis[*]	Adequate	
		v. Refuse disposal facilities and system[*]	Adequate	
K. Miscellaneous	40 000	i. Medical disposables (contaminated) collection and disposal system[*]	Adequate	10 000
		ii. Biological waste disposal system[*]	Adequate	10 000
		iii. Hand washing facilities and systems for hospital staff[*]	As per hygiene requirement	20 000
	768 320			768 320

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[*] Reimbursed under major equipment.

[#] Reimbursed under self-sustainment.

Appendix 4

United Nations levels of medical support: level 3 (advanced field hospital) requirement and standard

Treatment capability	*Treatment capacity*	*Staffing requirement*	*Equipment requirement*	*Infrastructure requirement*	*Reimbursement rate (per capita per month)*	*Remarks*
As per level 2 In addition: 1. Full multidiscipline surgical facilities with post-operative care 2. Full laboratory services 3. Extended investigative radiological capabilities, including ultrasound 4. Full pharmaceutical services 5. Extended dental treatment to include emergency dental surgery	Up to 10 surgical operations per day Hospitalization of 50 patients at any one time Up to 30 days of hospitalization for each patient 50-60 outpatient consultations per day 10 dental consultations per day 20 X-rays and 40 laboratory tests per day Medical supplies for 60 days	4x general surgeons 1x orthopaedic surgeon 1x obstetrician and gynaecologist 1x Dermatologist 2x Anaesthetists 2x Internists 4x General physicians 1x Dental surgeon 1x Dentist 1x psychiatrist/psychologist 1x hygiene officer 1x pharmacist 1x head nurse 4x intensive care nurses 4x operating theatre nurses 40x nurses/medics 1x pharmacist assistant 2x Radiographers 2x Laboratory technicians	Standard operating theatre fixtures and equipment[a] Standard intensive care unit equipment[a] Essential laboratory and radiography equipment[a] 2x dental chairs and equipment[a] (See appendix 4.1 for detailed equipment list)	1. Hospital: (a) Reception/administration (b) 3 to 4x outpatient consultation rooms (c) 1x pharmacy (d) 1x radiography room (e) 1x laboratory (f) 1x dental treatment room (2 chairs) (g) Dental X-ray room (h) 1x emergency/resuscitation/anaesthesia/recovery room (i) 2x operating theatres (j) 1x sterilization room (k) 2x 25 bed wards (or any configuration for 50 beds) (l) 1 to 4 bed intensive care unit 2. Support services (a) Kitchen (b) Laundry	Epidemiological low-risk areas Level 3 US$ 25.13	The level 3 facility must have the capability of forming small forward medical teams (1x doctor and 2x nurses/medics) with portable resuscitation equipment and portable supplies and consumables

Chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 4

Treatment capability	*Treatment capacity*	*Staffing requirement*	*Equipment requirement*	*Infrastructure requirement*	*Reimbursement rate (per capita per month)*	*Remarks*
		2x Dental assistants 4x Ambulance drivers 1x Electrician 1x General mechanic 8x Others (support services) **Total: 90 staff**		(c) Supply storage facility (d) Maintenance room (e) Communications (f) Transportation (ambulance/air evacuation) (g) Generator room (h) Fuel storage (i) Staff room (j) Water/sanitation/ water disposal 3. Accommodation (a) Tentage (b) Containers (c) Fixed shelters		

Note: Fully deployed advanced field hospital.

Dependency as operationally defined.

Of the 4 general surgeons, there should preferably be at least 1 with experience/training in performing craniotomies and 1 with experience/training in urology. The internists should preferably have specialized knowledge in cardiology and tropical medicine.

Actual composition and number of level 3 medical personnel may vary depending on the operational requirements as agreed upon in the MOU.

[a] See appendix 4.1 for a detailed equipment list.

Appendix 4.1

Level 3 medical facility

(United States dollars)

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
I A. Outpatient services	0	i. Furniture[a]	Adequate	
		ii. Stationery/documentation[a]	Adequate	
		iii. Computer/printer[a]		
		iv. Telephone[a]	2 lines	
		v. Facsimile[a]	1 to 2 lines	
B. Consultation rooms (4) $11 180 per room	44 720	i. Desk and chairs[a]	1 set per room	
		ii. Examination couch[a]	1 per room	4 800
		iii. Essential diagnostic equipment[a]	1 set per room	
		Stethoscope[a]		400
		Ophthalmoscope[a]		2 000
		Otoscope[a]		2 000
		ECG machine[a]		20 000
		Reflex mallet[a]		400
		Thermometers[a]		200
		Sphygmomanometer[a]		400
		Gynaecological speculum[a]		1 200
		Proctoscope[a]		1 200
		Measuring tape[a]		40
		Torch[a]		80
		Examination lamp[a]		8 000
		Miscellaneous[a]		4 000
		iv. Documentation/stationery[a]	Adequate	
C. Pharmacy	7 600	i. Analgesics[a]	Adequate quantity and variety to support 50-60 outpatients per day for a period of 60 days. The list of drugs is listed in the Medical Support Manual for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations	
		ii. Antipyretics[a]		
		iii. Antibiotics[a]		
		iv. Drugs for common respiratory conditions[a]		
		v. Drugs for common gastrointestinal conditions[a]		
		vi. Drugs for common musculoskeletal conditions[a]		
		vii. Drugs for common cardiovascular conditions[a]		
		viii. Drugs for other common illnesses[a]		

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Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
		ix. Resuscitation drugs, including narcotics[##]		
		x. Refrigerator for drugs[#]	2	1 600
		xi. Refrigerator for blood/blood products[#]	2	6 000
D. Radiography room 1 X-ray machine 99 600, 2 X-ray machines 172 700	172 700	i. X-ray machine[#]	2 sets	130 000
		ii. Automatic film processor (or dark room)[#]	1 set	20 000
		iii. X-ray table[#]	1 table	4 000
		iv. X-ray view boxes[#]	2	2 000
		v. Protective equipment for staff and patients[#]	4 sets	9 200
		vi. Other films, cassettes and stands for standard views[#] Skull X-ray Chest X-ray Abdominal X-ray Limb X-rays Long limb views	Adequate quantities	7 500
	60 000	vii. Ultrasound machine[#]	1 set	60 000
E. Laboratory 1 set of analysers 78 800	103 800	i. Blood analyser and related equipment (Hb, LPC, biochemistry, etc.)[#]	2 sets	50 000
		ii. Kits for HIV and other blood tests[##]	5 sets each	
		iii. Microscope[#]	3 sets	9 000
		iv. Centrifuge[#]	2 sets	6 000
		v. Urinalysis kit[##]	Adequate	
		vi. Incubator[#]	1	5 000
		vii. Lab supplies[##]	Adequate	
		viii. Glucometer[#]	2	2 000
		ix. Blood gas analyser[#]	1 set	28 000
		x. Bacterial culture material[##]	Adequate	
		xi. Refrigerator[#]	1	800
		xii. Freezer[#]	1	3 000
II. Dental services 1 dental chair 149 200, 2 dental chairs 234 200	234 200	i. Dental chair, electrical[#]	2 sets	130 000
		ii. Standard equipment for: Extraction[#] Filling[#] Other basic treatment[#]	Adequate for 10 patients/day	
		iii. Drilling unit[#]	2 sets	40,000

Chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 4.1

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
		iv. Furniture[b]	Adequate	
		i. X-ray equipment[a]	1 set	25 000
		ii. Automatic developer[a]	1 set	15 000
		iii. Protective equipment[a]	4 sets	9 200
		iv. Dental sterilizer[a]	1 set	15 000
III.A. Surgery/ anaesthesia, emergency room and recovery Without duplication 71 570	143 140	i. Desk and chairs[b]	2 to 3 sets	
		ii. Examination couch[a]	3 sets	3 600
		iii. Essential diagnostic equipment[a]	3 sets	
		Stethoscope[a]		300
		Ophthalmoscope[a]		1 500
		Otoscope[a]		1 500
		ECG machine[a]		15 000
		Reflex mallet[a]		300
		Thermometers[a]		150
		Sphygmomanometer[a]		300
		Gynaecological speculum[a]		900
		Proctoscope[a]		900
		Measuring tape[a]		30
		Torch[a]		60
		Examination lamp[a]		6 000
		Miscellaneous[a]		3 000
		iv. X-ray viewers	3	3 000
		v. Minor treatment/dressing set[b]	Adequate	
		vi. Resuscitation trolley (fully equipped)[a]	2 sets	4 000
		vii. Intubation sets	4 sets	6 000
		viii. Coniocotomy set[a]	4 sets	2 000
		ix. ECG machine[a]	2 sets	10 000
		x. Defibrillator[a]	2 sets	16 000
		xi. Portable ventilator/oxygen cylinder[a]	2 sets	13 000
		xii. Pulse oximeter[a]	2 sets	6 000
		xiii. Suction unit[a]	2 sets	2 000
		xiv. Nebulizer[a]	2 sets	400
		xv. Backboards/vacuum mattress[a]	4 sets	14 000
		xvi. Excision/suture sets[a]	6 sets	9 600
		xvii. Prefusion stands[a]	4-6 sets	1 200

Chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 4.1

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
		xviii. Sets for chest tube insertion, catheterization and venesection[a]	4 sets each	2 400
		xix. Anaesthetic gas supply system[a]	To support up to 10 operations/ day	20 000
		xx. Drugs and consumables for induction of anaesthesia (including local and regional anaesthesia) and post-operation recovery		
B. Operating theatres (2) 1 operating theatre priced at 138 400	276 800	i. Operating tables[a]	1 per operating theatre	28 000
		ii. Operating theatre lamps[a]	2 per operating theatre	24 000
		iii. Anaesthesia machine[a]	1 per operating theatre	100 000
		iv. Oxygen and anaesthetic gases[a]	Essential	
		v. Diathermy machine[a]	1 per operating theatre	16 000
		vi. Suction unit for body fluids[a]	1 per operating theatre	8 000
		vii. Laparotomy sets[a]	Sufficient quantity to support up to 10 operations per day	33 000
		viii. Thoracotomy sets[a]		
		ix. Craniotomy sets[a]		
		x. Wound exploration sets[a]		
		xi. Sets for amputations[a]		
		xii. Fracture fixation sets and fixation equipment[a]		
		xiii. Appendicectomy and general purpose sets[a]		
		xiv. Disinfection equipment[a]	Adequate	8 000
		xv. Resuscitation/monitoring, equipment	1 set per operating theatre	
		Trolley with drugs[a]		4 000
		Defibrillator[a]		16 000
		Ventilator[a]		13 000
		Intubation sets[a]		3 000
		Infusion pump[a]		9 000
		Suction pump[a]		2 000
		Pulse oximeter[a]		6 000
		Oxygen cylinders[a]	2 per operating theatre	800

Chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 4.1

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
		xvi. Patient transport and transfer trolley[a]	2 per operating theatre	14 000
		xvii. Surgical consumables[a]	To support up to 10 operations/day	
C. Sterilization room 1 set 52 400	104 800	i. Autoclave sterilizer[a]	2 sets	80 000
		ii. Boiler[a]	2 sets	8 000
		iii. Disinfection equipment[a]	2 sets	14 000
		iv. Furniture and supplies[a]	Adequate	
		v. Machine for cleansing surgical instruments[a]	1 or 2	2 800
IV A. Wards	97 200	i. Collapsible multipurpose hospital beds[a]	50 beds (25 per ward)	50 000
		ii. Orthopaedic traction equipment[a]	4 seats per ward	19 200
		iii. Mini dispensary (trolley)[a]	1 per ward	2 400
		iv. Essential medical supplies and equipment for inpatient care[a]	Adequate for number of beds	
		v. Furniture, office supplies, etc.[a]	Adequate	
		vi. Crutches[a]	8 sets	800
		vii. Wheel chairs[a]	4 sets	4 800
		viii. Cloth patients[a]	2 sets	20 000
B. Intensive care wards per 2 beds 36 900	73 800	i. Intensive care hospital beds[a]	4 beds	6 000
		ii. Resuscitation/monitoring equipment[a]	2 sets	
		Trolley with drugs[a]		4 000
		Defibrillator[a]		16 000
		Ventilator[a]		13 000
		Intubation sets[a]		3 000
		Infusion pump[a]		9 000
		Suction pump[a]		2 000
		Multiline vital signs monitor[a]		20 000
		Oxygen cylinders[a]		800

Chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 4.1

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
V.A. Support services	58 500	i. Cooking equipment[e] Stoves Ovens Boilers Cooking pots, pans, utensils, etc.	To cater for 50 inpatients	50 000
		ii. Serving equipment[e]		2 500
		iii. Cooking equipment[a] Stoves Ovens Boilers Cooking pots, pans, utensils, etc.	To cater for hospital staff	
		iv. Serving equipment[a]		
		v. First-aid kit[a]	1	
		vi. Dishwashers[e]	2	4 000
		vii. Cleaning equipment	2 sets	2 000
		viii. Fire extinguisher[a]	2	
B. Laundry for hospital use	7 500	i. Washing machines[e]	3 machines	4 500
		ii. Clothes dryer[e]	2 machines	3 000
		iii. Detergents and supplies[a]	Adequate	
C. Storage supplies room	22 400	i. Storage shelves[e]	Adequate	13 000
		ii. Storage cupboards/cabinets[e]	Adequate	7 000
		iii. Refrigerator[e]	2 or 3	2 400
D. Maintenance	10 000	i. Equipment and tools for routine maintenance of equipment and infrastructure[e]	2 sets	10 000
		ii. First-aid kit[a]	1 set	
E. Communications room		i. Telephone[a]	2 sets	
		ii. Internal telephone system[a]	1 set	
		iii. Facsimile machine[a]	1 set	
		iv. Computer with e-mail[a]	1 set	
		v. Furniture and stationery[a]	Adequate	
		vi. VHF/UHF with link to commanding officer and forward medical teams[a]	1 set	

Chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 4.1

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
F. Transportation Two fully equipped ambulances will be reimbursed as major equipment in annex B to the MOU	0	i. Fully equipped ambulances[a]	2 fully equipped ambulances	
		Doctors bag[a]		
		Oxygen cylinders[a]		
		Suction pump[a]		
		Resuscitation drugs[a]		
		Helicopter landing site marking equipment (smoke grenades, luminous sticks, sheets, etc.)[a]		
		Emergency lighting[a]		
		UHF/VHF communications equipment[a]		
		ii. Vehicle maintenance equipment[a]	2 sets	
		iii. First-aid kit[b]	1 set	
		iv. Furniture and stationery[b]	Adequate	
G. Generator room Three sets of standby generators will be reimbursed as major equipment in annex B to the MOU	0	i. Standby generator (>20 kVA)[a]	3 sets	
		ii. Maintenance equipment[a]	1 set	
		iii. First-aid kit[b]	1 set	
		iv. Fire extinguisher[b]	1	
H. Fuel storage	0	i. Fuel for generators[b]	1 week's supply	
		ii. Fire extinguishers[b]	2 sets	
I. Staff room	0	i. Lounge furniture[b]	1 set	
		ii. Other furniture[b]	Adequate	
		iii. Coffee maker/other beverage appliances[b]	1 set	
J. Water, sanitation and waste disposal will be reimbursed as major equipment in annex B to the MOU	0	i. Toilet facilities and sanitation system[a]	For 50 inpatients + 50 outpatients	
		ii. Toilet facilities and sanitation system[a]	Adequate for staff	
		iii. Shower facilities and system[a]	For inpatients	
		iv. Refuse disposal facilities and system[a]	Adequate	
		v. Water supply for hospital facilities, reverse osmosis[a]	Adequate	
K. Miscellaneous	40 000	i. Hand-washing facilities and systems for staff[a]	Per hygiene requirement	20 000
		ii. Medical disposables (contaminated) collection and disposal system[a]	Adequate	10 000
		iii. Biological waste disposal system[a]	Adequate	10 000
Total	**1 457 160**			**1 457 160**

[a] Reimbursed under major equipment.

[b] Reimbursed under self-sustainment.

Appendix 5

Laboratory only facility

(United States dollars)

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
Laboratory	43 800	i. Basic blood analyser and related equipment (Hb, blood count, blood biochemistry, etc.)[#]	1 set	25 000
		ii. Kits for HIV and other relevant tests[@]	5 sets each	
		iii. Microscope[#]	2 sets	6 000
		iv. Centrifuge[#]	1 set	3 000
		v. Urinalysis kit[@]		
		vi. Incubator[#]	1	5 000
		vii. Supplies (tubes, reagents, etc.)[@]		
		viii. Glucometer[#]	1	1 000
		ix. Refrigerator[#]	1	800
		x. Freezer[#]	1	3 000
	43 800			43 800

[#] Reimbursed under major equipment.

[@] Reimbursed under self-sustainment.

Appendix 6

Dental only facility

(United States dollars)

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
Dental services: consultation, treatment and X-ray (without X-ray 103 000)	147 600	i. Dental chair, electrical[#]	1 set	65 000
		ii. Equipment for treatment[#] Extraction[#] Filling[#] Other basic treatment[#]	Adequate for 5-10 patients per day	3 000
		iii. Drilling unit[#]	1 set	20 000
		iv. Furniture[@]	Adequate	
		i. X-ray equipment[#]	1 set	25 000
		ii. Automatic developer[#]	1 set	15 000
		iii. Protective equipment[#]	2 sets	4 600
		iv. Dental sterilizer[#]	1 set	15 000
	147 600			147 600

[#] Reimbursed under major equipment.

[@] Reimbursed under self-sustainment.

Appendix 7

Procedures for immunization, malaria and HIV

Immunization policy

1. The United Nations recommends the vaccination and chemo prophylaxis requirements within a mission area, which should be the minimum observed by all troop/police contributors here. These requirements are divided into those that are:

(a) **Mandatory**. Vaccination that is required to meet international health regulations or national requirements stipulated by the host country for travel into the mission area. A special case has been made for yellow fever vaccine in view of its high cost, where reimbursement is through the submission of claims for actual costs;

(b) **Recommended**. Vaccination that is recommended by WHO or the Department of Peacekeeping Operations for travel to a region (e.g. hepatitis A, Japanese encephalitis, meningitis). While most recommended vaccines are covered under reimbursement for troop/police cost, a special case has been made for Japanese encephalitis in view of its high cost. Reimbursement is through the submission of claims for actual costs;[1]

(c) **Standard/Childhood**. Standard childhood vaccinations including boosters are provided routinely to the general population and to military/police personnel and are not specifically required for peacekeeping, e.g. diphtheria, pertusis, tetanus, and poliomyelitis. This type of vaccines is a national responsibility;

(d) **Optional**. Additional vaccinations that are administered as a national requirement of a troop/police contributor, but which are not mandatory for entry into the mission area under international or host country health regulations, and which have not been specifically recommended by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, e.g. rabies, anthrax and seasonal human influenza. Such vaccines will not be reimbursed by the United Nations;

(e) **Special Case Vaccination**. Additional vaccinations or drugs that are required against new or emerging infections encountered in the mission area and are not reimbursed under previous categories, e.g., the antiviral drug Ribavirin for Lassa fever, and Oseltamivir or Tamiflu for avian influenza. These will be provided by the United Nations, or reimbursed through the submission of claims for actual costs.

2. It is a national responsibility (and at national expense) to ensure that all personnel have received at least the initial dose of mandatory and recommended vaccinations before deployment into the mission area. The immunization status of each individual is to be properly documented for monitoring by the respective contingent doctor. It would be ideal if each member of the contingent is provided with the WHO international certificate of vaccination, or its national equivalent.

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[1] A/57/774, paras. 21 and 22.

3. Should a multiple dose immunization regimen not be completed prior to deployment, the United Nations has the responsibility for subsequent vaccinations, including administration of booster doses, if required. The mission headquarters will procure the required vaccines in this instance, with the assistance of the Medical Support Section. The United Nations will recover the cost of the above vaccines from the troop/police contributors.

4. Should troops deploy into a mission area without the required vaccinations, they will be provided by the supporting medical unit, but all costs incurred will be deducted from the reimbursement to the troop contributing country. The Force Medical Officer is required to submit a record of all vaccinations administered in the field, indicating the names, United Nations identification numbers and nationalities, as well as the types and doses of vaccinations given.

5. Failure to follow United Nations-recommended immunization and chemoprophylaxis policies may result in the denial of entry into the host country, as well as rejection of any resulting medical claims and compensation.

Malaria prophylaxis and vector control

6. Malaria is endemic in most tropical countries, particularly in Africa, South America and South Asia, with 400 million individuals infected and 1.5 million dying from the disease each year. It is one of the major diseases affecting peacekeepers and an important cause of morbidity and mortality. This indicates a general lack of awareness of the disease among peacekeepers, as well as inadequate or incorrect use of environmental and personal protection. Prevention of malaria is further hampered by delays in diagnosis by doctors unfamiliar with the disease, development of Anopheles mosquitoes resistant to standard insecticides and resistant-strains of plasmodia. To date, there is also no effective vaccine against the organism. Steps that should be taken to control the disease include:

(a) Avoid setting up camp locations near stagnant water bodies (e.g., marshes, ponds);

(b) Routine inspection and destruction of mosquito breeding sites in the camp vicinity. The use of oiling is recommended, while organophosphate insecticides should be considered for water bodies rich in vegetation;

(c) Residual spraying of insecticides on both internal and external walls and windowsills to destroy resting adult mosquitoes. This is more effective than space spraying, and should be conducted at least once every three months. Hand-operated compression sprayers are generally adequate and organophosphate, carbamate or synthetic pyrethroids can be used;

(d) Proper use of mosquito bed nets and appropriate dressing after dusk. Impregnation of bed nets and even clothing with Permethrin or similar compound has been shown to increase protection against mosquitoes. This should be repeated every six months;

(e) The obligatory use of insect repellents after dusk, with repeat applications at night if the soldier is on duty. N,N-Diethyl-m-toluamide (DEET)-based repellents are recommended, particularly sustained released formulations and ointments;

(f) Supervision and even enforcement of malaria prophylaxis. Mefloquine (Lariam) (250 mg per week) is generally recommended for most mission areas, while Doxycycline (100 mg daily) is advised for individuals with Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency or allergy to quinine based drugs. *It is a national responsibility to ensure that the recommended prophylaxis is commenced prior to deployment in the mission area. Following deployment, continuation of prophylaxis will be provided by the medical unit supporting the contingent;*

(g) Where diagnosis of malaria is suspected or confirmed, it is recommended that the patient be treated at a level 2 or 3 medical facility, where adequate monitoring and investigations are available;

(h) Health education is the key to raising awareness about malaria and to debunk misconceptions about the disease (e.g., the harmful effects of prophylaxis), as well as to reinforce the need for adequate preventive measures.

HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases

7. Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and AIDS are occupational diseases affecting the military, including United Nations peacekeeping troops and observers. Prevalence rates of as high as 10 to 30 per cent have been found among military personnel, including certain troop-contributing countries to peacekeeping missions. This rate is estimated to be two to five times higher than the respective general population, and has been known to be as high as 50 times during deployment in a conflict area.

Risk factors

8. The following factors contribute to the particular vulnerability of deployed peacekeepers to STDs and AIDS, which arise largely from contact with infected sex workers:

(a) Lengthy periods away from home and separation from regular sex partners;

(b) Influence of alcohol and peers;

(c) Less inhibitions and restrictions in new country;

(d) Money in the pockets, with less opportunity to spend it during operational deployment;

(e) Risk-taking ethos and behaviour in the military, which is part of the make-up of any soldier;

(f) Ready access to sex workers near campsites and frequented off-duty areas;

(g) In some situations, higher tendency for drug abuse and the lack of access to sterile hypodermic needles;

(h) Higher chance of exposure to infected blood in the operational environment, either from fellow peacekeepers or the local population, particularly for medical personnel.

9. STD, HIV infection and AIDS are largely preventable through proper health education and training, as well as through the issue of personal protection (condoms) to individual peacekeepers. An effective AIDS prevention programme will limit further spread of the disease among peacekeepers and to the local population. Elements of such a programme include:

(a) Health education on the risks of HIV/AIDS and to debunk myths and misconceptions regarding the disease. This is to be reinforced by publications, posters and other means of communications;

(b) AIDS prevention training for peacekeepers prior to and during their deployment in United Nations peacekeeping operations, with emphasis on proper use of prophylaxis and moderation of behaviour in "risky" situations;

(c) Supervised regular distribution of condoms to all peacekeepers, both male and female, particularly before time off or leave. It is a national responsibility to ensure that troops deploy with an adequate supply of condoms. Additional condoms may be obtained from the medical unit supporting the contingent or through a United Nations channel;

(d) Making HIV testing available and accessible to all United Nations peacekeepers and staff members deployed in the field. Counselling services by medical staff should be made available for infected individuals if this is so requested;

(e) Promoting greater awareness among medical personnel and adopting "universal precautions" in handling patients, particularly during resuscitation and intravenous procedures. Ensuring the proper disposal and decontamination of medical wastes and consumables.

10. Further information regarding AIDS can be obtained from the booklet, "Protect Yourself, and Those You Care About, Against HIV/AIDS", published jointly by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). This is distributed to all military observers, civilian police monitors and military contingents serving in peacekeeping missions.

Appendix 8

Guidelines for field defence stores for peacekeeping forces (infantry battalion)*

Items	*Unit*	*Quantity required*		*Remarks*
		Company	*Battalion*	
Concertina wire	Roll	266	1 600	Triple standard concertina
Ground locking pegs	Each	1 596	9 600	6 pegs per concertina wire roll
Barbed wire	Roll	30	180	
Binding wire (1.5 mm x 25 kg)	Roll	15	90	
Pickets				
Angular iron pickets (long)	Each	800	4 800	6' (182 cm)
Angular iron pickets (medium)	Each	50	300	4' (121 cm)
Angular iron pickets (short)	Each	250	1 500	2' (61 cm)
Sandbags (40 x 70 cm)	Each	5 000	30 000	
Gabions (1.5 x 0.5 x 0.5 m: 3 cells)	Each	50	300	Hesco Bastion or FLEXMAC
Corrugated galvanized iron sheets (0.7 mm x 0.9 m x 3.0 m)	Sheet	100	600	
Polyethylene film (black)	Roll	50	300	0.3 mm x 1.5 m x 30 m
Nail				
Nail 2" (5 cm)	Kg	10	60	
Nail 4" (10 cm)	Kg	10	60	
Nail 6" (15 cm)	Kg	10	60	
Timber				
Timber (2" x 4" x 12')	Each	120	720	Shelter/bunker, barricade, post
Timber (2" x 12" x 12')	Each	30	180	
Timber (4" x 4" x 12')	Each	80	480	
Plywood				
Plywood (1/4" x 4' x 8')	Sheet	30	180	Shelter/bunker, barricade, post
Plywood (5/8" x 4' x 8')	Sheet	30	180	
Plywood (3/4" x 4' x 8')	Sheet	50	300	
Tools				
Wire cutter	Each	3	18	
Gauntlets (gloves)	Pair	12	72	
Axes	Each	3	18	
Sledge hammer	Each	6	36	
Power chain saw	Each	2	12	

Chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 8

		Quantity required		
Items	*Unit*	*Company*	*Battalion*	*Remarks*
20' ISO container (used)	Each	2	12	Shelters/bunkers
Subtotal				
Sea freight cost at 15 per cent				
Grand total				

* A/C.5/55/39, para. 65 (n): "annex ... should be included as an appendix to the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual to provide a simple guide to the minimum level of stores required to provide a suitable level of field defence."

Note:

1. Assumptions:

(a) Infantry battalion: strength (850), 3 rifle companies, 1 mechanized company and headquarters and log company. (page 2-2, tables of organization and equipment, United Nations Standard).

(b) Operational concept: base camp defence along perimeter with protective wires only.

- Triple standard concertina wires for perimeter defence.
- 1,000 metres perimeter per company.
- Total required length of protective wires: 1,000 (perimeter) x 1.20 = 1,200 metres.
- Additional requirements of tactical and supplementary wires: 300 metres of Double apron (4-2 pace).

– Total requirements for battalion: 6 x company's requirements (5 companies + 1 for reserve stores).

2. Packed by infantry company's requirement in 2 each 20 foot ISO containers.
3. This standard requirement is assumed for initial six months period per battalion.
4. Battalion reserve calculated for one infantry company.

Appendix 9

Factors in deciding whether a commercial pattern support vehicle should be paid as a military pattern equivalent

Serial	*Key sign*	*List of changes*	*Note*
1	+	Fitted for military radio and antenna mounting plus radio system (VHF/HF)	1 and 2
2	▲	Winch ... kilogram with accessories	1 and 4
3	X	Country mobility (4 x 4, 6 x 6, 8 x 8, etc.)	1
4	■	Auxillary ... Volt power outlet/adaptor	1 and 3
5	■	Additional ... Volt power outlets (minimum 2 pieces)	1
6	■	Spot light ... Volts	1
7	■	Roof mounted working lights (minimum 2 pieces)	1
8	●	Weapons stowage clamps and/or ammunition box storage	1
9	●	Cargo tie down loops and cargo fastening equipment	1
10	●	Jerry can or equivalent mounts for extra fuel	1

Notes:

1. Serial 1 must be present always and then any 5 from the remaining list.
2. Magnet antenna holding accepted.
3. Dependent upon which voltage the vehicle uses.
4. Winch capable of pulling the weight of the vehicle it is fixed to and its normal combat load.

Key:

+ Communication system — always
▲ Off-road capability
■ Electrical changes
● Cargo and storage
X Dependent upon operational requirement

Chapter 4

Preparation, deployment/redeployment and transportation of contingents

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Chapter 4

Introduction

1. In its resolution 50/222, the General Assembly approved a new method of reimbursement to troop/police-contributing countries for the utilization of major equipment of COE, and for the reimbursement of self-sustainment based on the authorized contingent strength while participating in peacekeeping missions. In support of that policy, the MOU between the troop/police contributor and the United Nations finalized prior to deployment will state the number of personnel and the required equipment authorized to participate in a peacekeeping mission. This directive prescribes the policy concerning the reimbursement of transportation costs associated with the deployment, rotation and redeployment of a contingent. Additional details are provided in the Guidelines to Troop-Contributing Countries for each peacekeeping mission.

Preparation costs

2. Prior to deployment all authorized equipment is to be prepared by the troop/police contributor to a fully operational and fully serviced state. All costs associated with preparing authorized equipment to additional standards defined by the United Nations for deployment to a mission under the wet or dry lease (e.g., painting, United Nations marking, winterizing) and returning equipment to national stocks at the conclusion of a mission (e.g., repainting to national colours) will be reimbursed by the United Nations. Reimbursement will be calculated using the standard rates of painting/repainting costs listed in the appendix to annex A to chapter 8. The reimbursement will be limited to the equipment agreed in the MOU, plus 10 per cent overstock, where applicable. The cost of repairs, however, is not reimbursable when equipment is provided under a wet lease as this is included in the wet lease rate.[1]

3. The special cost of preparing and refurbishing specialist equipment leased for a relatively short duration will not be included in the wet/dry lease system but will be separately negotiated between the United Nations and the contributing country.[2]

Deployment and redeployment of personnel

4. The United Nations is responsible for the deployment and repatriation (including regular rotations) of contingent personnel authorized in the MOU. The United Nations will normally make the necessary arrangements with the troop/police contributor and appropriate carriers. When a troop/police contributor offers to provide transportation, or when the United Nations is unable to provide the required transportation, the United Nations may request the troop/police contributor to provide the transportation to and from the mission area, under the terms of a letter of assist. In such cases, the United Nations will reimburse the troop/police

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[1] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 2 (e).

[2] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 23.

contributor the associated cost up to the estimated amount that would have been incurred had the United Nations provided those services (normally the lowest bidder meeting the transportation requirement), or provide reimbursement at a rate agreed to between the United Nations and the troop/police contributor. More details are provided in the Guidelines to Troop-Contributing Countries.

5. The troop port of exit/entry shall be agreed and noted in the MOU. Troops will be redeployed to the agreed port of exit/entry. The troops may be returned to another location nominated by the troop/police contributor; however, the maximum cost to the United Nations will be the cost to the agreed originating location. Where a rotation uplifts troops from a different port of exit this port shall become the agreed port of entry for these troops. Any additional costs incurred due to a request from troop/police contributors to change the port of exit/entry will be the responsibility of the troop/police contributor. In the event of the troop/police contributor deploying more personnel than authorized in this MOU, the extra cost will be borne by the troop/police contributor. There is no entitlement for reimbursement of landing fees as the United Nations considers landing fees as direct taxes from which the Organization is exempt pursuant to section 7 (a) of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.[3]

6. Reimbursement for troop costs will continue at full rates until departure in accordance with the drawdown plan.

7. United Nations Headquarters will develop an indicative, mission-specific, personal equipment listing for each mission (appendix to annex A to the MOU) as part of the mission planning process. This listing is to be discussed with each contingent before starting each mission and to be included in the Guidelines to Troop-Contributing Countries issued for each mission.[4] The personnel equipment and kit agreed upon should be available to personnel prior to deployment.

Deployment and redeployment of equipment

8. The United Nations is responsible for the deployment and repatriation of contingent-owned major and minor equipment, including spare parts and consumables as noted in the MOU, or as outlined in the Guidelines to Troop-Contributing Countries. The port of embarkation/disembarkation shall be agreed upon and noted in the MOU. For landlocked countries or countries where equipment is moved by road or rail to the mission area, the port of embarkation/disembarkation will be an agreed border crossing.[5] The United Nations will normally make the necessary transportation arrangements with the troop/police contributor and appropriate carriers. When a troop/police contributor offers to provide the transportation, or when the United Nations is unable to provide the required transportation, the United Nations may request the troop/police contributor via a letter of assist to provide that transportation to and from the mission area. In such

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[3] Office of Legal Affairs memorandum dated 12 June 2001.

[4] A/C.5/52/39, para. 78.

[5] A/C.5/54/49, para. 67 (c).

cases, the United Nations will reimburse the troop/police contributor the associated cost up to the estimated amount that would have been incurred had the United Nations provided those services, normally the lowest bidder meeting the transportation requirement, or provide reimbursement at a rate agreed to between the United Nations and the troop/police contributor.

9. Documented costs related to loading and unloading major equipment prior to deployment and after repatriation will be reimbursed by the United Nations and are to be included in the letter of assist. These same costs for additional major equipment deployed by troop/police contributor will not be eligible for reimbursement unless the deployment has prior approval from the United Nations. All other associated cost is met on the basis of the letter of assist.[6] When transportation is provided by military/police means, the incremental cost is eligible for reimbursement, except the labour cost of military/police personnel.

10. The United Nations may request a troop/police contributor to provide petroleum, oils and lubricants, particularly during the start-up phase. In these circumstances, reimbursement will be made via a letter of assist.[7]

11. For major equipment, transportation shall be provided for the level listed in the MOU. A troop/police contributor is allowed to exceed the quantity of vehicles by up to 10 per cent to allow for backup vehicles. The United Nations will be responsible for the cost of transportation on deployment and repatriation for the equipment level authorized in the MOU as well as for the 10 per cent backup vehicles.[8] In the event of the troop/police contributor deploying more equipment than authorized in the MOU, the extra costs will be borne by the troop/police contributor.

12. Reimbursement for major equipment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by a troop/police contributor or termination of the mission and thereafter be calculated at 50 per cent of the rates agreed in the MOU until the equipment departure date.[9]

13. Reimbursement for self-sustainment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by a troop/police contributor or termination of the mission and thereafter be reduced to 50 per cent of the rates agreed in the MOU calculated upon the remaining actual deployed troop strengths until all contingent personnel have departed the mission area.[10]

14. When the United Nations negotiates a contract for the repatriation of equipment and the carrier exceeds a 14-day grace period after the expected arrival date, the troop/police contributor will be reimbursed by the United Nations at the dry-lease rate from the expected arrival date until the actual arrival date.[11]

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[6] A/C.5/55/39, para. 60 (b) and (c).

[7] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 21.

[8] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 2 (d).

[9] A/C.5/52/39, para. 70.

[10] Ibid.

[11] Ibid., para. 75.

Chapter 4

Inland transportation

15. The United Nations is responsible, on initial deployment and repatriation, for the cost of inland transportation of authorized major equipment and initial provisioning of associated spare parts from and to its agreed originating location and an agreed port of embarkation/disembarkation. The originating location and the port shall be agreed upon and noted in the MOU. The authorized equipment will be redeployed to the agreed originating locations. Any additional cost will be the responsibility of the troop/police contributor. The United Nations may make arrangements for the transport to and from the originating base, however the Government will be responsible for items other than major equipment. The United Nations will only be responsible for paying the inland transportation costs, on initial deployment and subsequent repatriation of the equipment, for the major equipment levels stipulated in the MOU, plus the backup vehicles to a maximum of 10 per cent of such authorized levels. Any additional cost will be borne by the troop/police contributor.[12]

16. The reimbursement for inland transportation costs, including packing and crating material, will be assessed and reimbursed using procedures similar to those employed for a letter of assist. Therefore, troop/police contributors intending to request reimbursement for inland transportation are responsible for contacting the Logistics Support Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations prior to the deployment to discuss arrangements and agree in advance on the conditions and costs eligible for reimbursement.[13]

17. The following factors, similar to those used for letter of assist procedures, will be taken into consideration:[14]

(a) Climate changes en route to the point of embarkation;

(b) Environmental changes;

(c) Border crossing (crossing from one State to another for the purpose of transiting to a point of embarkation);

(d) Changes in transportation mode (from road to rail, different rail gauges, road to water, etc.).

18. When transportation is provided by military means, the incremental cost is eligible for reimbursement, except the labour cost of military personnel.[15]

19. On deployment and redeployment, the United Nations will provide packing/crating materials or reimburse for the cost of packing/crating materials, exclusive of labour costs, as a preventive measure against loss or damage to equipment.

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[12] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 46 (d)-(g).

[13] A/C.5/55/39, para. 60 (a).

[14] Ibid., para. 60 (a) (i)-(iv).

[15] Ibid., para. 60 (c).

20. Expenses associated with inland transportation of resupply of spare parts and consumables associated with major equipment under wet lease arrangements and minor equipment and consumables associated with self-sustainment are not eligible to additional reimbursement beyond that provided in the wet lease.[16] There is no inland transportation reimbursement for spare parts or consumables under the dry lease arrangements.

21. The United Nations will not reimburse the cost of transporting troops from various parts of the contributing country to the assembly point at the port of exit/entry.

Rotation of equipment

22. Contingent-owned equipment brought in to a peacekeeping mission area is expected to remain for the duration that the troop/police contributor participates in that mission, and will not be rotated with contingent personnel. Therefore, costs related to the transportation of equipment to meet national operational or maintenance requirements, including third or fourth line maintenance, are a national responsibility and not eligible for reimbursement by the United Nations.[17] The United Nations will only be responsible to reimburse a troop/police contributor for transportation costs of extra equipment brought into a mission area when mutually agreed. In such cases, United Nations Headquarters will issue an amendment to the MOU. Transportation costs will be arranged in the same manner as that for other movements as described above.

Transportation of spare parts and consumables

23. Other than on initial deployment and repatriation, transportation of spare parts associated with the maintenance of major equipment under the wet lease arrangement is a national responsibility as the monthly estimated maintenance rate, within the wet lease rate, is increased by 2 per cent to cover such costs. This rate is further increased by an incremental transportation factor of 0.25 per cent for each complete 500 miles or 800 kilometres (after the first 500 miles or 800 kilometres) along the consignment route between the port of embarkation and the port of entry to the mission area.[18] For landlocked countries or countries where equipment is moved by road or rail to and from the mission area, the port of embarkation/disembarkation will be an agreed border crossing point. In order to determine the incremental transportation factor, the United Nations and the troop/police contributor will agree to a distance to be considered for reimbursement at the time of negotiation of the MOU, and note that distance in the MOU. The distance is determined using the sea consignment route unless it is determined that a

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[16] A/C.5/49/70, annex, paras. 46 (b)-(c) and (g).

[17] Ibid., para. 46 (f).

[18] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 46 (c).

different route is necessary. The conversion rate to be used in computing the distance is 1.6091 kilometre to 1 statute mile and 1.852 kilometre to 1 nautical mile. The lease rates will then be calculated accordingly.

24. Transportation cost of minor equipment, spare parts and consumables associated with self-sustainment, other than that incurred for initial deployment and repatriation, are not reimbursable as the self-sustainment rates include a premium of up to 2 per cent transportation factor to compensate such expenditures.[19] Therefore the additional incremental transportation factor is not applicable to self-sustainment.

25. Subsequent to notice of withdrawal, a contingent will draw down its spare parts and consumables to ensure that only minimum quantities are being returned with the equipment on redeployment.

Loss, damage or injury in transit

26. Liability for loss or damage during transportation will be assumed by the party arranging the transportation.[20] Transportation means all transportation arrangements along the consignment route arranged by the United Nations.[21]

27. Loss or damage incurred during transportation is reimbursed where significant damage occurs to COE during transportation. Significant damage is defined as damage where the repairs amount to 10 per cent or more of the generic fair market value or the item of equipment.[22]

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[19] Ibid., para. 46 (g).

[20] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 50, and A/C.5/52/39, para. 68 (a).

[21] A/C.5/52/39, paras. 68 (a) and (b).

[22] A/C.5/52/39, para. 68 (c).

Chapter 5

Special case equipment

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Chapter 5

Introduction

1. The authorized rates of reimbursement for generic items are specified in document A/C.5/49/70 (as amended). However, there are items of equipment listed in the same document, which are annotated as special equipment. This chapter outlines the procedure to negotiate an MOU with the equipment-providing country and to determine a rate of reimbursement for special case equipment other than aircraft and ships.

2. The requirements for special equipment such as aircraft and ships are not covered in the present chapter, but continue to be the subject of negotiations and arrangements via letters of assist.

Definition

3. Special case equipment is major equipment for which, because of the uniqueness of the item, its high value or the lack of a generic group, a standard rate of reimbursement has not been defined in the tables of reimbursement.

Procedure

4. When the United Nations requests a troop/police contributor to provide equipment of a specialized nature or function for which reimbursement rates have not been authorized, the troop/police contributor will be requested to complete the attached application form, and submit it to United Nations Headquarters/Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Finance Management and Support Service for review and approval. The Finance Management and Support Service will, with the assistance of the Force Generation Service and the Logistics Service Division, review the troop/police contributor submission, and determine an acceptable rate of reimbursement for the equipment requested using the suggested elements outlined in document A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.C. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations will advise the troop/police contributor of the acceptable rate of reimbursement.

5. The equipment-providing country will be requested to indicate its willingness and ability to provide the requested equipment at the specified rate. An MOU shall be signed between the United Nations and the equipment-providing country listing the special equipment and the agreed rates of reimbursement, the purpose of the equipment and the period for which it is required in the mission area.

Loss or damage

6. **No-fault incident factor.** For special equipment, not currently incorporated into the wet and dry lease system, special arrangements between the United Nations

and the country will apply.[1] The no-fault incident factor will be the same as items of a similar type for which wet and dry lease rates have been promulgated.[2]

7. Unless specifically negotiated arrangements have been included in the MOU, loss or damage to special case equipment shall be treated in the same manner as other major equipment.

8. When loss of or damage to special equipment occurs, the contingent commander will ensure that the reporting requirements contained in chapter 6 apply.

Determination of rates

9. The monthly rates of reimbursement will be calculated using the formula for the rates approved by the General Assembly as follows:

(a) **Dry lease rate.** The generic fair market value, divided by the estimated useful life in years divided by 12, plus the no-fault incident factor for loss, multiplied by the generic fair market value, divided by 12.

(b) **Wet lease rate.** The dry lease rate (calculated above) plus the estimated monthly maintenance costs provided by the troop/police contributor. The estimated monthly maintenance rate includes a no-fault incident factor for damage: the generic fair market value multiplied by 50 per cent of the no-fault incident factor for loss (as in dry lease above) divided by 12.[3] Note that this no-fault incident factor for damage is in addition to the no-fault incident factor for loss included in the dry lease rate.

10. **Mission factors.** The applicable mission factors will be applied, where applicable, to the wet or dry lease rates to compensate for the potential increased wear and tear in the mission area.

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[1] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 47 (a).

[2] Ibid., appendix I.C, para. 2.

[3] Ibid., para. 3 (b) and A/C.5/49/70, para. 47 (a).

Annex

Application for special case reimbursement of major equipment under a wet or dry lease arrangement

1. Based on a request received from the United Nations, ____________ [troop/police contributor] is able to provide the following item of major equipment on a ______ [wet and/or dry] lease basis:

Provide name, detailed description and quantity

Note: Please provide the name of the manufacturer, the make and model and any other information to assist the United Nations in reviewing the application and making a comparison with other similar equipment. This comparison and assessment is necessary to make a recommendation for approval of a "special case" fair market value and monthly reimbursement. Please provide a picture if available.

2. The following information is provided to assist the United Nations in calculating a (wet and/or dry lease) rate(s):

Wet and dry lease requests

Generic fair market value: ____________________ [currency]

This amount takes into consideration the initial purchase price, major capital improvements, a factor to recognize the effects of inflation and a factor to discount prior use).[1]

Estimated useful life in years (based on normal operations in the home country):

____

Wet lease requests only

Estimated monthly maintenance costs: ________________ [currency]

This figure is to be based on the spares, contracted repair, third line maintenance and the estimated monthly cost of petrol, oil and lubricants required to keep the above item operational to the specified standards and return the item to operational condition upon return from the mission area. The cost of personnel involved in the first and second line maintenance is excluded from the figure as these are reimbursed under the General Assembly approved troop cost. This estimate is based on normal operations.

Estimated monthly use: _____________ [kilometres, miles or hours]

Only required when seeking wet lease reimbursement for special case vehicles or equipment requiring petrol, oil and lubricants. This factor will be used to ensure the estimated monthly maintenance and estimated monthly petrol, oil and lubricants use reported above are based on a similar activity rate to the estimate prepared for the mission area.

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[1] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix II.C, para. 1 (a).

Chapter 6

Procedures for reimbursement for loss or damage of contingent-owned equipment

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No-fault incidents

1. A no-fault incident is defined as an incident resulting from a mishap that is not attributable to wilful misconduct or gross negligence on the part of an operator/custodian of equipment. This includes, inter alia, vehicle accidents and thefts.[1]

2. The wet lease/dry lease rates include a no-fault factor to cover loss of or damage to equipment in a no-fault incident. There is no additional reimbursement and no other claims are receivable in case of equipment loss or damage in such incidents.[2]

3. The United Nations does not assume additional financial responsibilities resulting either from the inability to make payments for contingent-owned equipment owing to lack of funding or from "no-fault" losses when an insurance factor has been included in the usage charge agreed to in the MOU with the troop/police contributor.[3]

Loss, damage or injury in transit

4. Liability for loss or damage during transportation will be assumed by the party arranging the transportation.[4] Transportation means all transportation arrangements along the consignment route arranged by the United Nations.[5]

5. Loss or damage incurred during transportation are reimbursable only when significant damage occurs to COE during transportation arranged by the United Nations. Significant damage is defined as damage where the repairs amount to 10 per cent or more of the generic fair market value of the item of equipment.[6]

Liability for damage to major equipment owned by one troop/police contributor and used by another troop/police contributor

6. Major equipment can be provided to the United Nations by one troop/police contributor to be used, at the request of the United Nations, by another troop/police contributor. In these cases, the following principles will apply:[7]

(a) Adequate training is necessary to ensure that a user is qualified to operate unique major equipment such as armoured personnel carriers. The United Nations will be responsible for ensuring that this training is conducted and to provide funding for the training. The arrangements to provide and conduct this training are to be negotiated between the United Nations, the troop/police contributor providing the major equipment and the troop/police contributor using the major equipment. The results of the negotiation are to be reflected in the respective MOUs;

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[1] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix VI, para. 1.

[2] Ibid., appendix I.A, para. 2 (f).

[3] A/53/465, para. 53 (c), A/53/944, para. 28 and General Assembly resolution 54/194, para. 6.

[4] A/C.5/49/66, para. 50 and A/C.5/52/39, para. 68 (a).

[5] A/C.5/52/39, annex, para. 68 (a) and (b).

[6] Ibid., para. 68 (c).

[7] A/C.5/55/39, para. 50.

(b) Major equipment provided to a United Nations peacekeeping mission by a troop/police contributor and used by another troop/police contributor shall be treated with due diligence. The user troop/police contributor shall be responsible for reimbursing the providing the troop/police contributor, through the United Nations, for any damage that may occur, whether as a result of wilful misconduct, gross negligence or negligence by personnel of the user troop/police contributor;

(c) Any incident involving damage shall be investigated and processed according to the application of United Nations rules and regulations;

(d) The above-mentioned principles and procedures shall be taken into account by the Secretariat when establishing or amending MOUs between the United Nations and troop/police contributors.

Hostile action or forced abandonment

7. **Hostile action** is defined as an incident of short or sustained duration resulting from the action(s) of one or more belligerents that has a direct and significant hostile impact on the personnel and/or equipment of a troop/police contributor. A single hostile action may be characterized when different activities can be related to each other by means of time, place or tactical/strategic considerations, as acknowledged by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner.[8]

8. **Forced abandonment** is defined as actions resulting from a decision approved by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner or his authorized representative or a provision in the rules of engagement which results in the loss of custody and control of equipment and supplies.[9]

9. Troop/police contributors are responsible for major equipment loss or damage resulting from a single hostile action or forced abandonment when the collective value for loss or damage is less than the threshold value of $250,000. For major equipment lost or damaged as a result of a single hostile action or forced abandonment, the United Nations will assume liability for each and every item of major equipment whose generic fair market value equals or exceeds $250,000 or for the major equipment lost or damaged when the collective generic fair market value of such equipment equals or exceeds $250,000.[10] No upper limit should be placed on justified claims.[11]

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[8] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix VI, para. 2.

[9] Ibid., para. 3.

[10] A/C.5/52/39, para. 66 (a) and (b).

[11] Ibid.

10. When a troop/police contributor submits a claim for loss or damage in excess of $250,000, the method of calculation is the generic fair market value approved by the General Assembly, less the equipment use charge, i.e., dry lease rate and any other environmental and intensified operational use payment made by the United Nations for that equipment.[12]

11. A troop/police contributor cannot file claims against the United Nations for loss or damage to spare parts, minor equipment and consumables. These are covered either by the mission-approved hostile action/abandonment factor, which is applied to the spare parts component of the wet lease as well as the self-sustainment rates[13] and/or by the no-fault incident factor, included in the dry/wet lease rates.

12. When equipment is provided under a wet lease arrangement, the method of calculation for damage shall be the reasonable cost of repair. Equipment that has suffered damage will be considered a total loss when the cost of repair exceeds 75 per cent of the generic fair market value.[14]

13. A mission-approved hostile action/forced abandonment factor determined by the technical survey team at the initiation of the mission is applied to each category of the self-sustainment rates and to the spares element (or one half) of the estimated maintenance rate of the wet lease rate and is not to exceed 5 per cent of the rates.[15] This factor is intended to compensate troop/police contributors for potential loss and damage below the value of $250,000. The same factor will apply to all troop/police contributors in the mission area, and will be indicated in the MOU between the United Nations and each respective troop/police contributor.

14. The procedures for determining this factor are included in chapter 7.

Wilful misconduct or negligence

15. The United Nations has no responsibility for reimbursement where loss and damage is due to wilful misconduct or negligence by members of the troop/police contributor as determined by a board of inquiry convened by a duly authorized personnel of the United Nations, the report of which has been approved by the responsible United Nations official.[16]

16. In applying the term "gross negligence", consideration will be given, as appropriate, to the criteria set out in the legal opinion of 30 June 1981, including its attachment, published in the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook 1981*, pages 165 and 166.[17]

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[12] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 47 (b) (v).

[13] Ibid., para. 47 (a) and ibid., appendix I.A, para. 2 (f).

[14] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 47 (b) (vi).

[15] Ibid., para. 47 (b) (vii).

[16] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 47 (c).

[17] Office of Legal Affairs memorandum dated 15 November 2000, attachment 2, para. 2.

Special case equipment

17. For special case equipment not currently incorporated into the wet and dry lease system, special arrangements between the United Nations and the country will apply.[18] The no-fault incident factor for special cases will be the same as items of a similar type for which wet and dry lease rates have been promulgated.[19]

18. Unless special negotiated arrangements have been stated in the MOU, loss or damage to special case equipment shall be treated in the same manner as other major equipment. At the time of the arrangements being made for special equipment, the value of the equipment and the lease rate will be determined and indicated in the MOU.

19. Aircraft and vessels are not covered in the COE Manual, but continue to be the subject of negotiations and arrangements via letters of assist.

Reporting loss or damage

20. Upon the occurrence of loss or damage of major equipment resulting from hostile action or forced abandonment whose aggregate value equals or exceeds $250,000, contingents are to submit a report to the Chief Administrative Officer of the mission detailing the circumstances and include a listing of the major equipment lost or damaged. The Chief Administrative Officer or his delegated representative shall, with the assistance of the Force Commander, verify the report and investigate the circumstances. The mission shall immediately advise United Nations Headquarters (Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Administrative Services Division) of any such occurrences.

21. Troop/police contributors incurring loss or damage of major equipment as a result of hostile action/forced abandonment are to submit a claim to United Nations Headquarters listing the major equipment lost or damaged and a copy of the mission's report of the investigation or board of inquiry. The value of the loss or damage and reimbursement shall be calculated as indicated above.

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[18] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 47 (a).

[19] Ibid., appendix I.C, para. 2.

Chapter 7

Procedures for determining mission factors

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Chapter 7

General

1. Mission factors are increments to the reimbursement rates for major equipment and self-sustainment (minor equipment and consumables) to compensate troop/police contributors for specific conditions prevailing in the area of responsibilities that cause unusual wear and tear, shorter life of equipment, increase maintenance costs and/or risk of damage and loss to the equipment. Increments are included in mission budgets developed after a technical survey.[1] Mission factors are applicable to all contingents in a mission area, and subject to review should circumstances change.[2] Compensation for costs borne by troop/police contributors in those circumstances would be limited to the rates set for that mission. Note that such increments would only be proposed under conditions of significant anticipated additional costs to a contingent. Three mission factors have been defined as follows:[3]

(a) An extreme environmental factor not to exceed 5 per cent of the wet/dry lease rate and the self-sustainment. A specific factor is to be recommended by the initial United Nations technical survey team for approval taking into account elements such as extreme mountainous, climatic and terrain conditions;

(b) An intensity of operations factor not to exceed 5 per cent of the wet/dry lease rate and the self-sustainment. A specific factor is to be recommended by the initial United Nations technical survey team for approval taking into account elements such as the scope of the task assigned, the length of logistics chains, the non-availability of commercial repair and support facilities and other operational hazards and conditions;

(c) A hostile/forced abandonment factor not to exceed 5 per cent of the spares element of the wet lease rate (or half of the estimated monthly maintenance cost when the spares cost cannot be calculated separately)[4] and the self-sustainment to compensate for the cost of losses borne by contingents for minor equipment, spare parts and consumables.[5]

2. These factors will be determined by the Technical Survey Team at the initiation of the mission. They are specific to each peacekeeping mission and will be applied universally throughout the mission. These factors are subject to change depending on the prevailing conditions in the mission area. The United Nations or troop/police contributors can request a review of the mission factors whenever the conditions in the mission have changed sufficiently to warrant a reassessment.[6] When the rates are reviewed and amended, the approving authority will specify an effective date for the new rates.

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[1] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 49.

[2] A/C.5/52/39, para. 69 and A/53/944, para. 17.

[3] A/C.5/49/70, annex, paras. 49 (a) and (b); ibid., appendix II.B, note a (a); and ibid., appendix II.C, para. 4 (a) and (b); and A/C.5/49/70, ibid., para. 34.

[4] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix II.C, para. 4 (a).

[5] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 33 (b).

[6] A/C.5/52/39, para. 69 (a) and (b), and A/53/944, para. 17.

Annex A

Decision sheet to calculate extreme environmental conditions in a mission area

Evaluator (rank, name)	Mission area or country	Day/month/year
		/ /

1. General

1. The purpose of this decision sheet is to assist the evaluator in determining environmental condition factors in mission areas, which is introduced to compensate troop/police-contributing countries for the impact of exceptional and extreme conditions which result in shorter equipment life and increased maintenance costs. This factor, not to exceed 5 per cent, is to be applied to the wet/dry lease rate and the self-sustainment rates.

2. This decision sheet is to be used by the Technical Survey Team visiting the peacekeeping area at the beginning of a mission together with the decision sheet for evaluating the factor for intensified operational conditions, and the decision sheet for evaluating the factor to compensate for hostile action or forced abandonment.

3. Upon returning from the survey mission, the Technical Survey Team is to submit this report to the military adviser/political adviser and the Assistant Secretary-General for Mission Support for review and approval. The resulting factor is to be indicated in the MOU.

4. Although the elements cannot be totally assessed objectively, some assistance to this effect is provided. The evaluator will also have to base the assessment on military experience and common judgement to complete this evaluation.

2. Elements

5. The following conditions which might contribute to premature wear and tear of the equipment and increased maintenance costs are to be analysed.

A. Terrain profile

6. The following terrain profiles have been identified for consideration in this mission factor:

(a) **Mountainous**: if the terrain can be characterized as rough mountains, i.e. steep gorges, peaks and substantial rock outcrop, allocate points for the difference in altitude between the base camps and the average elevation of the outposts. If not applicable, put zero.

A. Average change in elevation	
Less than 800 metres	0
800 to 1 600 metres	1
1 600 to 2 400 metres	2
Over 2 400 metres	3

B. Percentage of area of responsibility affected	
Small portion (10-29%)	4
Substantial, but less than half (30-49%)	3
Substantial, and more than half (50-69%)	2
Majority of area of responsibility (70-100%)	1

Divide the points in A with the points in B for the extension of the mountainous area as portion of the area of responsibility.

Result (with one decimal): __________

(b) **Desert conditions**: if the terrain can be characterized as desert, loose sand and sharp rocks are the main factors of the terrain profile. One method of assessing these factors is to allocate points for trafficability based on average speed with off-road type vehicles. If not applicable, put zero.

A. Average speed of travel	
Less than 10 kilometres/hour	3
10 to 15 kilometres/hour	2
15 to 25 kilometres/hour	1
Over 25 kilometres/hour	0

B. Percentage of area of responsibility affected	
Small portion (10-29%)	4
Substantial, but less than half (30-49%)	3
Substantial, and more than half (50-69%)	2
Majority of area of responsibility (70-100%)	1

Divide the points in A with the points in B for the extension of the desert area as portion of the area of responsibility.

Result (with one decimal): __________

(c) **Swampy conditions**: if the terrain can be characterized as densely covered swamps, and the area will have to be negotiated by patrols and resupply traffic, allocate 4 points and divide by the points allocated for the percentage of the area of responsibility under swampy condition as below. If not applicable, put zero.

Percentage of area of responsibility	
Small portion (10-29%)	4
Substantial, but less than half (20-49%)	3
Substantial, and more than half (50-69%)	2
Majority of area of responsibility (70-100%)	1

Result (with one decimal): __________

Total terrain profile _________

B. Climatic conditions

7. Out of the many possible climatic sub-groups, the following have been singled out as warranting consideration for inclusion in the extreme environmental conditions factor.

8. If the mission area is subject to the sub-groups below, allocate points within the allowed range for compatibility with the sub-group of the actual average daily high or low temperature, humidity or rainfall and months of duration. If not applicable, put zero.

(a) **Extreme**:

(i) *Tropical equatorial climate*. Temperature — average daily high 29 degrees Celsius or above all 12 months of the year. Humidity — average morning humidity 80 per cent or more, or average precipitation over 100 millimetres, all 12 months of the year;

or

(ii) *Tundra climate*: Temperature — average daily low under minus 10 degree Celsius for each of the coldest five months.

(b) **Substantial**:

Tropical monsoon climate with temperature — average daily high of 29 degrees Celsius or more all 12 months of the year. Humidity — average morning humidity 80 per cent or more, or average daily precipitation over 100 millimetres for five to six months of the year.

(c) **Moderate**:

Tropical dry climate: Temperature — average daily high 25 to 40 degrees Celsius over the year. Precipitation — a maximum of three months with over 50 millimetres average monthly precipitation.

Climatic conditions	
Extreme Tropical equatorial or Tundra climate	3
Substantial Tropical monsoon climate	2
Moderate Tropical dry climate	1

C. Road conditions

9. If roads, bridges or ferries are especially poor and impeding communications between base camps and resupply points, allocate points for main plus secondary roads as follows. If not applicable, put zero.

1. Main road conditions	
Few hardened main roads/bridges	1
Few dirt main roads/ferries	2
No main roads	3

plus

2. Secondary road conditions	
Several secondary dirt roads	0
Very few secondary dirt roads	1

10. Divide the sum of these points with points for the extension of the area with poor roads as portion of the area of responsibility.

3. Percentage of the area of responsibility	
Small portion (10-29%)	4
Substantial, but less than half (30-49%)	3
Substantial, and more than half (50-69%)	2
Majority of the area of responsibility (70-100%)	1

Results (with one decimal):_________

3. Summary

Factors	*Points allocated*
A. Terrain profile (max. 10 points)	
B. Climatic conditions (max. 3 points)	
C. Road conditions (max. 4 points)	
Total	

11. The environment factor, in percentage points, equals the total points divided by 3.4, as it must not exceed 5 per cent. The percentage is to be rounded off to one decimal (i.e., 4.1 per cent).

%

Annex B

Decision sheet to calculate hostile action/forced abandonment factor in a mission area

Evaluator (rank, name)	Mission area or country	Day/month/year
		/ /

1. General

1. The purpose of this decision sheet is to assist the evaluator in determining a factor in mission areas which is introduced to compensate troop/police-contributing countries for the impact of hostile action or forced abandonment. This factor, not to exceed 5 per cent, is to be applied to the spares element of the wet lease rate (or half of the estimated monthly maintenance cost when the spares cost cannot be calculated separately)[1] and the self-sustainment rates to compensate for the costs of losses borne by contingents for minor equipment, spare parts and consumables.[2]

2. This decision sheet is to be used by the Technical Survey Team visiting the peacekeeping area at the beginning of a mission together with the decision sheet for evaluating the factor for intensified operational conditions, and the decision sheet for evaluating the factor to compensate for extreme environmental conditions.

3. Upon returning from the survey mission, the Technical Survey Team is to submit this report to the military adviser/political adviser and to the Assistant Secretary-General for Mission Support for review and approval. The resulting factor is to be indicated in the MOU to be signed with the respective troop/police contributor.

4. Although the elements cannot be totally assessed objectively, some assistance to this effect is provided. The evaluator will also have to base the assessment on military experience and common sense to complete this evaluation. When assessing the risk for hostile action and potential forced abandonment, the standards of the traditional chapter VI peacekeeping operations must be kept in mind.

2. Elements

A. Criminal activities, such as theft and robbery

5. Occasional cases of theft occur in mission areas. If, however, criminal activities such as theft or robbery are frequent, allocate points as follows. If not applicable, put zero.

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[1] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.C, para. 4 (a).

[2] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 33 (b).

Is there an effective national police force to control criminal activities? If no, allocate	2
Will or has disarmament of factions taken place? If no, allocate	1
Is there acceptance by the local authorities of banditry? If yes, allocate	2
Is there a frequent occurrence of banditry involving other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations? If yes, allocate	3
Total	

B. Potential for hostile engagement of United Nations forces

6. In a traditional peacekeeping operation the parties have agreed to settle disputes without the use of force. However, they are not always able to keep this obligation, and some outbursts of violence are expected because the parties are or are perceived to be provoked. Factions within the parties or local warlords might retain armed elements not controlled by the parties signing the peace agreement. Threats to United Nations peacekeepers might increase if the parties have the habit of using weapons, such as artillery or home-made rockets, indiscriminately or if they often seek increased protection by taking up positions close to United Nations observation posts.

Are the combatants equipped with sufficient heavy weapons such as mortars, medium to heavy machine guns to inflict damage to United Nations equipment and facilities? Allocate points as follows:	
Few heavy weapons and not in range of United Nations forces	1
Some heavy weapons but not normally in range of United Nations forces	2
Well equipped with heavy weapons but not in range of United Nations forces	2
Well equipped with heavy weapons and in range of United Nations forces	3
Are the combatants committed to a lasting peace? If no, allocate	1
Is there a history of disintegration of ceasefire or peace agreements? If yes, allocate	3
Have there been officially sanctioned and frequent attacks on other United Nations agencies or non-governmental organizations? If yes allocate	3
Total	

C. Distribution of uncontrolled or unmapped minefields

7. Mines are one of the main threats in missions areas where fighting has occurred. These weapons are normally laid without proper registration and markings. If so, allocate points as follows. If not applicable, put zero.

Few mines posing no immediate threat to the mission	1
Main and secondary roads not mined, but field and open areas are mined	1
Main roads and secondary areas are suspected of being mined	3
Heavy demining is required to secure the area	3
Total	

3. Summary

8. Enter the points allocated above in this summary table.

Factor	*Maximum*	*Points allocated*
Criminal activities	8	
Potential for hostile engagement of United Nations forces	10	
Distribution of uncontrolled or unmapped minefields	6	
Total		

9. The hostile action/forced abandonment factor in per cent equals the total points divided by 4.8, as it must not exceed 5 per cent. The percentage is to be rounded off to one decimal (i.e., 4.1 per cent).

Hostile action/forced abandonment factor: %

Annex C

Decision sheet to calculate intensified operational conditions in a mission area

Evaluator (rank, name)	Mission area or country	Day/month/year
		/ /

1. General

1. The purpose of this decision sheet is to assist the evaluator in determining an intensity of operations factor in mission areas, which is introduced to compensate troop/police-contributing countries for the impact of exceptional and extreme conditions which result in shorter equipment life and increased maintenance costs. This factor, not to exceed 5 per cent, is to be applied to the wet/dry lease rates and the self-sustainment rates.

2. This decision sheet is to be used by the Technical Survey Team visiting the peacekeeping area at the beginning of a mission, together with the decision sheet for evaluating the factor for extreme environmental conditions, and the decision sheet for evaluating the factor for hostile action or forced abandonment.

3. Upon returning from the survey mission, the Technical Survey Team is to submit this report to the military adviser/political adviser and to the Assistant Secretary-General for Mission Support for review and approval. This resulting factor is to be indicated in the MOU.

4. Although, the elements cannot be totally assessed objectively, some assistance to this effect is provided. The evaluator will also have to base the assessment on military experience and common sense to complete this evaluation.

2. Elements

5. The following conditions which might contribute to premature wear and tear of the equipment and increased maintenance costs are to be analysed.

A. Size of area of responsibility

6. The average battalion/unit in a peacekeeping mission is given an area of responsibility within which it is deployed in company and platoon size camps. If the unit has been given intensive tasks, e.g., controlling a ceasefire between two opposing parties, it will also be deployed in a line of observation and check points of squads size.

7. Allocate points if the area of responsibility for the average battalion size unit is significantly larger than a normal area which for a unit with intensive tasks is assessed to be not more than 1,000 square kilometres and for units with extensive

tasks, e.g. monitoring a peace agreement, is assessed to be not more than 10,000 square kilometres. If not applicable, put zero.

Area of responsibility is 2-4 times the normal maximum size	2
Area of responsibility is 5 times the normal maximum size or more	4

Allocation

B. Length of logistics chains

8. The resupply of battalions/units will normally be performed by logistic units provided by the mission. When contingents, in exceptional situations, will have to haul the resupply themselves, and this is performed over significant longer distances than normal, this would qualify for inclusion in the intensity operational usage factor.

9. If the battalions/units with own means have to haul major parts of their resupply over a distance significantly longer than the normal 100 kilometres, allocate points as follows. If not applicable, put zero.

Average distance of travel	
Distance to base 200-300 kilometres	1
Distance 300-500 kilometres	2
Distance 500-800 kilometres	3
Distance greater than 800 kilometres	4

10. If the battalions/units only have to haul parts of their resupply, divide these points with the point allocated for the percentage of resupply hauled.

Percentage of supplies hauled	
Small portion (10-29 per cent)	4
Substantial, but less than half (30-49 per cent)	3
Substantial, and more than half (50-69 per cent)	2
Majority of supply (70-100 per cent)	1

Result (with one decimal): ___________

C. Infrastructure

11. Normally you would expect to find available fixed structures to be acquired for repair workshops, storage and headquarters in the area of responsibility. If such facilities are scarce allocate points as follows.

Availability of infrastructure	
Sufficient facilities	0
Few facilities located outside battalion area of responsibility	2
Sufficient fixed structures but without technical support such as electricity, oil drain, cranes, etc.	2
Few fixed structures but without technical support	3
No fixed structures	4

Result (with one decimal): __________

3. Summary

12. Enter the points allocated above in this summary table and correct the figures if required as the resulting factor cannot exceed 5 per cent.

Factor	*Points allocated*
A. Size of area of responsibility (maximum 4 points)	
B. Length of logistics chain (maximum 4 points)	
C. Availability of infrastructure (maximum 4 points)	
Total	

13. The intensified operational conditions factor (in per cent) equals the total points divided by 2.4, as it must not exceed 5 per cent. The percentage is to be rounded off to one decimal (i.e., 3.6 per cent).

%

Annex D

Example of calculation of mission factor

Contingent-owned equipment

Environmental condition factor	Applies to whole basic rate (dry and wet lease rates)	A/C.5/49/70, para. 46 (c), and ibid., annex; 20 July 1995 Appendix I.C, para. 4 (a) and (b)
Intensity of operations factor	Applies to whole basic rate (dry and wet lease rates)	
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	Applies to half of the maintenance rate (wet and maintenance only)	
*Incremental transportation factor***	Applies to maintenance rate only (wet and maintenance only)	

*Compensates for the length of logistic chain for transportation of spare parts resupply.

1 Nautical mile = 1.85 kilometres

1 Statute mile = 1.61 kilometres

First 800 kilometres or 500 miles to be subtracted. Then divided by 800 kilometres (or 500 miles).

Take the integer (only complete 800 kilometres or 500 miles) of the result and times 0.25. This is the percentage to be used as the incremental transportation factor**

** The incremental transportation factor is **not** a mission factor, however it is listed here to show the calculation methodology.

Self-sustainment

1. Incremental transportation factor does not apply to self-sustainment.
2. Environmental condition factor, intensity of operations factor and hostile action factor added together applies to the whole basic rate.

Example: MINURSO/Sweden

Contingent-owned equipment

	Maintenance rate (I)	Monthly rate (no factor)		Mission factor (percentage)[a]				Monthly factor rate**	Monthly rate with factor	Quantity	Total monthly reimbursement
		Dry	Wet (II)	Env (III)	Int (IV)	Hos (V)	Inc* (VI)				
Containers:											
Workshop container	$141	$555	$696	1.50	3.20	1.30	1	$35	$731	2	$1 462

* Calculation of transportation factor: (4 721 - 800)/800 = 4.90125 4 x 0.25 = 1 1% for Incremental transportation factor

** Calculation of monthly factor rate: (1/2 x I x V) + I x VI + II x III + II x IV

Self-sustainment

	Monthly rate (no factor) (I)	Mission factor (percentage)[a]				Monthly factor rate*	Monthly rate with factor	Number of personnel	Total monthly reimbursement
		Env (II)	Int (III)	Hos (IV)	Inc				
Identification	$1.06	1.50	3.20	1.30	N/A	$0.06	$1.12	50	$56

* Calculation of monthly factor rate: I x (II + III + IV)

[a] Env = Environmental condition factor.
Int = Intensity of operations factor.
Hos = Hostile action/forced abandonment factor.
Inc = Incremental transportation factor.

Chapter 8

Reimbursement rates for major equipment and self-sustainment

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Chapter 8

Introduction

1. The tables included in the present chapter show the rates approved by the General Assembly as presented in Phase III Working Group recommendations (A/C.5/49/70 dated 20 July 1995), amended to incorporate the rate increases and changes/additions of major equipment recommended by post-Phase V Working Group as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/274 of 14 June 2001, as well as additional major equipment recommended by the 2004 Working Group on COE in its report (A/C.5/58/37 dated 19 April 2004) and approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 59/298 of 22 June 2005. Reimbursement rates for major equipment wet and dry leases, self-sustainment rates and related provisions for loss and damage, extreme environmental conditions, intensity of operations and hostile/forced abandonment conditions are to be reviewed on a triennial[1] basis.

2. The reimbursement payable will be adjusted when equipment listed in the MOU is taken out of service or returned to the home country, except when equipment is rotated at the troop/police contributors' expense to meet the national requirement and is being replaced by equipment of the same type. When the contingent fails to meet the operational standards, reimbursement for self-sufficiency may be reduced accordingly.

Major equipment and related minor equipment/consumables

3. Reimbursement for major equipment is based on the concepts of dry lease and wet lease which are defined as follows:

(a) *Dry lease*. A contingent-owned equipment reimbursement system where the troop/police contributor provides equipment to a peacekeeping mission and the United Nations assumes responsibility for maintaining the equipment (or arranging with a third party for maintenance of the equipment). Under the dry lease, costs associated with categories of deployed minor equipment are reimbursable. Dry lease equipment may be operated either by the equipment-owning country or another country. The contractual relationship is between the United Nations and the equipment-owning country and/or the United Nations and the equipment-operating country;[2]

(b) *Wet lease*. A contingent-owned equipment reimbursement system where the troop/police contributor assumes responsibility for maintaining and supporting deployed major and minor items of equipment.

4. The reimbursement rates are based on the generic fair market value (GFMV) of major equipment. The GFMV is defined as equipment valuation for reimbursement purposes. It is computed as the initial purchase price plus any major capital improvements, adjusted for inflation and discounted for any prior usage; or

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[1] A/C.5/54/49, para. 26.

[2] A/C.5/49/66, annex II, para. 4.

the replacement value, whichever is less. The GFMV includes all issue items associated with the equipment in the performance of its operational role.

5. If equipment has been provided by one country but, at the request of the United Nations, is used by another country, the general concepts of the wet/dry lease continue to apply and the United Nations will be responsible for the equipment until its return to the providing country. However, reimbursement for the contingent-owned equipment would be arranged by a trilateral or bilateral MOU between the United Nations and the using country and/or the providing country.[3] In these instances, under a wet lease arrangement a providing country has a responsibility to maintain 90 per cent operational serviceability. When the total number of operationally serviceable vehicles is less than 90 per cent of the quantity authorized in the MOU, the reimbursement will be reduced accordingly,[4] as is the case in instances where a country provides major equipment for its own usage.[5]

6. The monthly dry lease rate is calculated as follows: (GFMV divided by estimated useful life and divided by 12) plus (GFMV multiplied by no-fault incident factor divided by 12).[6]

7. The components of the modular wet lease system include all four elements as follows:[7]

(a) Equipment usage charge (i.e., dry lease);

(b) *Spare parts*. An average cost associated with the use of repair parts to support the equipment is added to the equipment usage charge. This cost includes an incremental transportation factor, based on distance zone modules, to account for costs associated with maintaining a spare parts inventory in the mission area and transporting spare parts into the mission area;

(c) *Maintenance*. An average cost associated with maintaining the equipment in the mission area to the standards established by the United Nations, regardless of the means used by the contingent to provide this service, is added to the equipment usage charge. This includes a factor for periodic repair and overhaul and for the provision of test equipment, tools and consumables, but is exclusive of the costs of contingent military personnel for whom reimbursement is provided in General Assembly resolution 45/258 of 3 May 1991. The maintenance costs for dry lease vehicles should not exceed the associated maintenance rates under a wet lease. If this situation occurs, an initial assessment will determine if the cost overrun is attributable to environmental or operational factors. If this is not the case, the United Nations may reduce the dry lease reimbursement rate accordingly;[8]

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[3] Ibid., annex, para. 49.

[4] A/C.5/55/39, para. 42.

[5] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 23.

[6] Ibid., appendix II.B, notes a (b).

[7] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 46 (c), and paras. 26 (a)-(c).

[8] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 26.

(d) *Related minor equipment*. An average cost associated with minor equipment necessary to support the major equipment, but not reimbursed under another category, is also added to the equipment usage charge. This includes a factor to account for potential loss or damage;

(e) When the United Nations cannot provide petrol, oil and lubricants, the troop/police contributor will be reimbursed at standard monthly rates as approved by the General Assembly or through a letter of assist for special case equipment.[9]

8. When the United Nations provides a component of support under the wet lease system, the contributing country is not entitled to reimbursement for that specific component.[10]

9. In the event a troop/police contributor is requested to provide a specialist unit for unique or force-level tasks that exceed standard equipment usage rates, a bilateral MOU may be required between the troop/police contributor and the United Nations. The MOU may set a new reimbursement rate, even if a specific piece of major equipment has already been given a standard rate.[11]

10. Where a contingent is employing major equipment for self-sustainment support, the applicable troop/police contributor is not entitled to major equipment reimbursement, but only to the applicable self-sustainment reimbursement.[12] There may be instances where a troop/police contributor provides services such as communications, medical, engineering on a force level in which case there may be an entitlement to reimbursement for major equipment,[13] whereas the same items at the unit level would be considered as minor equipment and incorporated into the overall self-sufficiency cost base.[14]

11. Reimbursement is limited to those items of major equipment (including associated minor equipment and consumables) specifically agreed to by the United Nations. Should a contingent provide less major equipment or self-sustainment than that stipulated in the MOU, the reimbursement to the troop/police contributor will be adjusted accordingly. Additional items deployed by contingents are not reimbursable unless authorized through additional negotiations between the United Nations and the troop/police contributor or as covered under extraordinary charges in the MOU between the United Nations and the troop/police contributor prior to deployment of the equipment.[15] The United Nations undertakes to provide self-sustainment services and related minor equipment as negotiated in the MOU.

12. Upon withdrawal of a contingent, a plan is to be developed to coordinate the timely departure of troop/police contingents and equipment following the cessation of operations. Troop/police reimbursements will continue at full rates until

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[9] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 21, and A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.B.

[10] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 46 (d).

[11] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix 1, para. 2 (g).

[12] A/C.5/52/39, para. 77, and A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 15.

[13] A/C.5/49/70, annex, paras. 3, 8 and 10.

[14] A/C.5/49/66, annex, annex III, para. 6.

[15] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 46 (a).

departure in accordance with the drawdown plan. Reimbursement for major equipment leases will be at 50 per cent of the rates agreed in the MOU, until the equipment departure date.[16]

Self-sustainment

13. Where a contingent is employing major equipment in providing sustainment support, the applicable troop/police contributor is not entitled to major equipment reimbursement, but only to the applicable self-sustainment reimbursement.[17] There may be instances where a troop/police contributor provides services such as communications, engineering on a force level in which case there may be an entitlement to reimbursement for major equipment[18] whereas the same items at the unit level would be considered as minor equipment and incorporated into the overall self-sufficiency cost base.[19]

14. Should a contingent receive self-sustainment services from another contingent, the self-sustainment rates will be paid to the contingent providing the services.

15. Upon mission drawdown, a plan is to be developed to coordinate the timely departure of troop/police contingents and equipment following the cessation of operations and termination of a mission. Troop/police reimbursements will continue at full rates until departure in accordance with the drawdown plan. Reimbursement for self-sustainment rates will be reimbursed at 50 per cent of the rates agreed in the MOU and will be calculated based on the actual remaining deployed troop/police strengths until all contingent personnel have departed the mission area.[20]

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[16] A/C.5/52/39, para. 70.

[17] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 15, and A/C.5/52/39, para. 77.

[18] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, paras. 3, 8 and 10.

[19] A/C.5/49/66, annex, annex III, para. 6.

[20] A/C.5/52/39, para. 70.

Annex A

Reimbursement rates for major equipment for dry or wet lease[a]

(United States dollars)

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (Percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*
Communications equipment							
VHF/UHF-FM transceivers							
Air-ground base station transceivers AM/FM	**31 815**	7	274	384	**658**	0.2	
Microwave links	**77 417**	10	531	658	**1 189**	0.2	
Mobile stations for trunking systems	**530**	9	5	5	**10**	0.2	
Paging equipment	**2 121**	10	20	18	**38**	0.2	
Portable MTSX for trunking	**2 121**	8	20	22	**42**	0.2	
Repeaters	**3 288**	7	23	40	**63**	0.2	
VHF alarm units	**2 121**	9	12	20	**32**	0.2	
VHF multiplex channels	**52 495**	10	148	446	**594**	0.2	
HF equipment							
Antennas, log periodic — directional high power	**23 861**	25	7	84	**91**	0.2	
Base receiver, HF high power	**7 954**	7	23	96	**119**	0.2	
Base station transmitter, HF high power	**21 210**	7	37	256	**293**	0.2	
Phone patch interlink	Special case						
Satellite equipment							
Earth station — non-redundant	Special case						
Earth station — redundant	Special case						
Earth station hub	Special case						
Earth station sub-hub	Special case						
Inmarsat type A — portable earth station	**42 849**	7	33	528	**561**	0.5	
Inmarsat type M — portable earth station	**19 101**	7	30	235	**265**	0.5	
Inmarsat type C — portable earth station	**13 423**	7	24	165	**189**	0.5	
Satellite receivers/TVRO	**154 875**	9	147	1 460	**1 607**	0.2	
UPS satellite station	**516**	9	5	5	**10**	0.2	
VSAT earth station, global TX/RX	**206 500**	9	205	1 946	**2 151**	0.2	
Telephone equipment							
Telephone exchange large, 1-1,100 lines	**408 680**	15	100	2 339	**2 439**	0.2	
Telephone exchange PABX 1-100 lines	**66 411**	12	49	472	**521**	0.2	

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (Percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*
Cryptofax	**3 269**	7	4	39	**43**	0.2	
Cyphering equipment	Special case						
Airfield support equipment							
All radars	Special case						
Approach systems/lighting	Special case						
Control tower	**4 353 300**	20	12 574	18 864	**31 438**	0.2	
Navigation systems	**1 937 219**	10	5 712	16 466	**22 178**	0.2	
Miscellaneous — communications							
Underwater communication systems	Special case						
Antenna towers	**5 180**	20	11	22	**33**	0.2	
UPS 10 kVA and up	**8 288**	10	85	70	**155**	0.2	
Electrical							
Generators — stationary and mobile							
20-30 kVA	**38 020**	8	133	412	**545**	0.5	309
31-40 kVA	**41 780**	12	135	308	**443**	0.5	432
41-50 kVA	**56 403**	12	173	415	**588**	0.5	555
51-75 kVA	**66 848**	12	187	492	**679**	0.5	771
76-100 kVA	**75 204**	12	209	554	**763**	0.5	1080
101-150 kVA	**83 560**	15	282	478	**760**	0.2	1543
151-200 kVA	**104 450**	15	395	598	**993**	0.2	2160
201-500 kVA	**158 764**	15	527	908	**1 435**	0.2	3086
Greater than 500 kVA	Special case						
Engineering equipment							
Assault boat and motor (Zodiac type)	**14 935**	8	137	162	**299**	0.5	240
Bridging sets (Bailey or equivalent, set of 100 feet)	**426 720**	40	5 241	925	**6 166**	0.1	
Well drilling rig	**406 451**	20	1 635	1 863	**3 498**	0.5	200
Quarry equipment, complete	Special case						
Concrete mixer machine, below 1.5 m^{3}	**1 800**	8	32	19	**51**	0.1	
Recce (reconnaissance) boats	**30 937**	10	265	271	**536**	0.5	258

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (Percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*
Sewage treatment plant and equipment	**37 338**	15	42	223	**265**	0.5	
Bridging boat	**169 621**	25	1 124	636	**1 760**	0.5	775
Pontoons/pontoon bridge (interior/ramp section)	**426 720**	10	633	3 734	**4 367**	0.5	
Ferry boats (river crossing)	**627 278**	20	1 091	2 875	**3 966**	0.5	900
Scissor/cantilever-type bridge (up to 20 metres)	**96 225**	10	575	842	**1 417**	0.5	
Water treatment plant (reverse osmosis water purification unit (ROWPU) or equivalent), **equipment, tanks and bladders, up** to 2,000 liquid pounds per hour, storage up to 5,000 litres	**49 000**	10	350	429	**779**	0.5	
Water treatment plant (ROWPU or equivalent), equipment, tanks and bladders, over 2,000 liquid pounds per hour, storage up to 20,000 litres	**85 000**	10	1 374	744	**2 118**	0.5	
Water treatment plant (ROWPU or equivalent), equipment, tanks and bladders, over 7,000 liquid pounds per hour, storage up to 42,000 litres	**374 000**	10	2 740	3 273	**6 013**	0.5	
Water storage equipment[b]							
Water storage, 5,000-7,000 litres	**1 100**	7	11	13	**24**	0.1	
Water storage, 7,001-10,000 litres	**1 500**	7	15	18	**33**	0.1	
Water storage, 10,001-12,000 litres	**1 680**	7	17	20	**37**	0.1	
Water storage, 12,001-20,000 litres	**4 880**	7	49	59	**108**	0.1	
Water storage, greater than 20,000 litres	**5 480**	7	55	66	**120**	0.1	
Logistics equipment							
Fuel farm (2 pumps, **tanks** and/or bladders, pipelines, filters) 152,000 litres	**49 530**	10	85	433	**518**	0.5	36
Fuel farm (2 **pumps**, tanks and/or bladders, pipelines, filters) 76,000 litres	**32 550**	10	75	285	**360**	0.5	36
Demining and EOD equipment[b]							
Remote control bomb disposal equipment	Special case						
Metal detectors	**3 000**	5	30	75	**105**	0.1	
Mine detector (capable to measure shape or explosive content in addition to metal content)	**10 000**	5	100	250	**350**	0.1	
Bomb locator	**7 000**	5	70	175	**245**	0.1	

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (Percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*
EOD suit — Light (minimum V50 rating of 1,000 for the chest and groin)	**6 500**	5	65	162	**227**	0.1	
EOD suit — Heavy (minimum V50 rating of 1,600 for the chest and groin)	**10 000**	5	100	250	**350**	0.1	
Demining protective helmet and visor	**200**	2	17	10	**27**	0.1	
Demining protective shoes	**500**	2	6	25	**31**	0.1	
Demining protective vest/jacket	**625**	3	6	22	**28**	0.1	
Demining protective apron/trousers	**625**	3	6	22	**28**	0.1	
Reinforced gloves (pair)	**150**	2	2	7	**9**	0.1	
Demining personal protection set[c]							
Demining protective helmet and visor	**200**	2	17	10	**27**	0.1	
Demining protective shoes	**500**	2	6	25	**31**	0.1	
Demining protective vest/jacket or demining protective apron/trousers (alternatives)	**625**	2	0	26	**26**	0.1	
Reinforced gloves (pair)	**150**	2	2	7	**9**	0.1	
Set total	**1 475**	2	25	68	**93**	0.1	
Riot control equipment							
Personnel equipment (without gas mask) — set of 10 — applicable to military contingents with riot control tasks only[b]							
Elbow, knee and shoulder protection	**4 500**	2	23	189	**212**	0.50	
Helmet with visor	**3 000**	2	15	126	**141**	0.50	
Shield (plastic, transparent)	**4 500**	2	23	189	**212**	0.50	
Baton	**3 000**	2	15	126	**141**	0.50	
Without gas mask	**0**	2	0	0	**0**	0.50	
Set total	**15 000**	2	75	630	**706**	0.50	

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (Percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*
Personnel equipment (with gas mask) — set of 10 — **applicable** to military contingents with riot control tasks only[b]							
Elbow, knee and shoulder protection	**4 500**	2	23	189	**212**	0.50	
Helmet with visor	**3 000**	2	15	126	**141**	0.50	
Shield (plastic, transparent)	**4 500**	2	23	189	**212**	0.50	
Baton	**3 000**	2	15	126	**141**	0.50	
With gas mask	**10 000**	2	50	421	**471**	0.50	
Set total	**25 000**	2	125	1 051	**1 177**	0.50	
Platoon equipment[b]							
Teargas launcher	**4 600**	5	23	79	**102**	0.50	
Loudspeakers	**375**	5	8	6	**14**	0.50	
Handheld searchlights	**510**	5	3	9	**11**	0.50	
Handheld metal detectors	**600**	5	3	10	**13**	0.50	
Signal pistol	**540**	5	1	9	**11**	0.50	
Taser (advanced pistol)	**600**	5	3	10	**13**	0.50	
Set total	**7 225**	5	40	123	**164**	0.50	
Company equipment[b]							
Searchlights and generators	**3 466**	10	17	30	**48**	0.50	
Automatic (TG) Grenade launcher	**5 931**	10	30	52	**82**	0.50	
Signal pistols	**540**	10	1	5	**6**	0.50	
Teargas launcher	**4 600**	10	23	40	**63**	0.50	
Loudspeakers	**250**	10	5	2	**7**	0.50	
Public address system (set)	**1 200**	10	24	11	**35**	0.50	
Set total	**15 987**	10	100	140	**240**	0.50	

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (Percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*
Medical and dental[c,d]							
Level 1 hospital	**54 800**	5	274	918	**1 192**	0.1	
Level 2 hospital	**768 320**	5	3 842	16 711	**16 711**	0.1	
Level 3 hospital	**1 457 160**	5	7 286	31 693	**31 693**	0.1	
Dental equipment set	**147 600**	5	738	3 210	**3 210**	0.1	
Laboratory only[e]	**43 800**	5	219	734	**953**	0.1	
Observation equipment							
Area equipment — observation							
Artillery locating equipment	Special case						
Ground surveillance radar/system	Special case						
Thermal imaging systems — aerial version	**132 672**	8	484	1 404	**1 888**	0.2	
Thermal imaging systems — ground version	**110 560**	8	474	1 170	**1 644**	0.2	
Personal equipment — observation							
Night observation devices — tripod mounted	**12 950**	8	19	140	**159**	0.5	
Binoculars — tripod mounted	**8 094**	10	11	71	**82**	0.5	
Accommodation equipment							
Semi-rigid structures							
Camp unit, medium (50 men)	**31 263**	5	123	526	**649**	0.2	
Camp unit, large (150 men)	**625 260**	8	2 178	6 617	**8 795**	0.2	
Maintenance workshop	**31 263**	7	123	377	**500**	0.2	
Office, communications and command posts	**31 263**	7	123	377	**500**	0.2	
Warehousing and storage	**31 263**	7	123	377	**500**	0.2	
Rigid structures							
Camp unit, small (5 men)	**5 211**	12	38	37	**75**	0.2	
Camp unit, medium (50 men)	**78 158**	15	449	447	**896**	0.2	
Camp unit, large (150 men)	**328 262**	15	1 887	1 878	**3 765**	0.2	

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (Percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*
Office, communications and command posts	**19 800**	15	114	113	**227**	0.2	
Ablution facilities (50 men)	**9 483**	10	81	81	**162**	0.2	
Containers							
Medical	Special case						
Dental	Special case						
Workshop	**58 858**	9	141	555	**696**	0.2	
Refrigeration/freezer/food storage	**30 978**	6	50	435	**485**	0.2	
Insulated storage	**47 500**	12	44	338	**382**	0.2	
Ammunition magazine (storage)[i]	**23 130**	9	38	218	**256**	0.2	
Communications and command posts	**150 760**	12	189	1 110	**1 299**	0.5	
Other containers	**7 435**	10	7	63	**70**	0.2	
Aircraft							
All aircraft	Special case						
Armaments							
Crew served machine guns (up to 10 mm)	**8 273**	25	7	31	**38**	0.5	
Crew served machine guns (11-15 mm)	**14 152**	25	9	53	**62**	0.5	
Mortars (up to 60 mm)	**2 177**	25	4	8	**12**	0.5	
Mortars (61-82 mm)	**10 886**	25	9	41	**50**	0.5	
Mortars (83-122 mm)	**19 595**	25	13	73	**86**	0.5	
Recoilless gun	**16 329**	25	20	61	**81**	0.5	
Anti-air weapons launchers	Special case						
Anti-air missile launchers	Special case						
Anti-armour missile launchers	Special case						
Anti-tank grenade launcher (light, 60-80 mm)[b]	**1 500**	25	10	6	**16**	0.5	
Anti-armour grenade launcher (medium, 81-100 mm)[b]	**8 785**	25	8	33	**41**	0.5	

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (Percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*
Howitzer light towed	Special case						
Howitzer medium towed	Special case						
Naval vessels							
All naval vessels	Special case						
Tanks							
Main battle tank, heavy (over 50 tons)	**1 741 620**	25	5 933	6 531	**12 464**	0.5	
Main battle tank, medium (up to 50 tons)	**1 551 701**	25	4 650	5 819	**10 469**	0.5	
Tank, recovery vehicle	**1 413 407**	25	4 154	5 300	**9 454**	0.5	
All other tanks	Special case						
Armoured infantry fighting/airborne/special vehicle	Special case						
Armoured personnel carriers — tracked[e]							
Infantry carrier — unarmed/dozer (class I)[f]	**579 299**	25	3 603	2 172	**5 775**	0.5	525
Infantry carrier — unarmed/dozer (class II)	**300 000**	25	1 980	1 125	**3 105**	0.5	525
Infantry carrier — armed (class I)	**775 000**	25	4 723	2 906	**7 629**	0.5	525
Infantry carrier — armed (class II)[f]	**607 305**	25	4 062	2 277	**6 339**	0.5	525
Infantry carrier — armed (class III)	**350 000**	20	2 227	1 604	**3 831**	0.5	525
Missile equipped	**1 081 357**	15	6 004	6 458	**12 462**	0.5	300
Mortar	**607 305**	25	2 376	2 277	**4 653**	0.5	300
Recovery	**850 665**	25	2 989	3 190	**6 179**	0.5	375
Air defence	Special case						
Command post	**1 016 649**	25	2 673	3 643	**6 316**	0.3	150
Air liaison outpost/forward air control/artillery	Special case						
Radar	Special case						
Ambulance rescue	**677 766**	25	2 953	2 542	**5 495**	0.5	375
Cargo	**553 278**	25	4 052	2 075	**6 127**	0.5	525

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (Percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*
Armoured personnel carriers — wheeled[g]							
Infantry carrier — unarmed (class I)[f]	**553 278**	25	2 995	2 305	**5 300**	1.0	450
Infantry carrier — unarmed (class II)	**300 000**	25	1 610	1 250	**2 860**	1.0	450
Infantry carrier — armed (class I)	**750 000**	25	4 122	3 125	**7 247**	1.0	450
Infantry carrier — armed (class II)[f]	**607 305**	25	3 541	2 530	**6 071**	1.0	450
Infantry carrier — armed (class III)	**350 000**	20	2 021	1 750	**3 771**	1.0	450
Missile equipped	**1 029 864**	15	4 245	6 580	**10 825**	1.0	225
Mortar	**566 425**	25	1 880	2 360	**4 240**	1.0	225
Recovery	**622 438**	25	3 548	2 593	**6 141**	1.0	450
Air defence	Special case						
Command post	**760 757**	25	1 259	2 726	**3 985**	0.3	75
Air liaison outpost/forward air control/artillery	Special case						
Radar	Special case						
Ambulance rescue	**553 278**	25	2 616	2 305	**4 921**	1.0	338
Carrier — oversnow							
Infantry carrier	**175 296**	15	3 124	1 047	**4 171**	0.5	105
Infantry carrier — armoured	**274 996**	20	4 474	1 260	**5 734**	0.5	263
General purpose (snowcat)	**40 428**	15	1 460	235	**1 695**	0.3	146
Missile equipped	**723 096**	12	4 714	5 202	**9 916**	0.3	60
Command post	**234 458**	15	1 309	1 361	**2 670**	0.3	30
Reconnaissance vehicles							
Reconnaissance vehicle — tracked	**279 378**	22	3 995	1 175	**5 170**	0.5	438
Reconnaissance vehicle — wheeled up to 25	**274 996**	25	4 070	1 146	**5 216**	1.0	600
Reconnaissance vehicle — wheeled over 25 mm	**383 460**	25	4 115	1 598	**5 713**	1.0	600
Reconnaissance vehicle — wheeled over 50 mm	**681 737**	25	4 740	2 841	**7 581**	1.0	600
Reconnaissance vehicle — wheeled over 100 mm	Special case						

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (Percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*
Self-propelled artillery							
Light howitzer	**986 040**	30	1 547	2 821	**4 368**	0.1	45
Medium howitzer	**1 095 600**	30	1 726	3 135	**4 861**	0.1	45
Heavy howitzer	Special case						
Support vehicles (commercial pattern)							
All-terrain vehicle	**6 368**	5	5	110	**115**	0.8	1
Ambulance — truck	**50 942**	8	302	565	**867**	0.8	80
Ambulance — armoured/rescue	**159 195**	10	211	1 433	**1 644**	0.8	96
Ambulance (4 x 4)	**70 046**	8	540	776	**1 316**	0.8	80
Automobile, sedan/station wagon	**10 613**	5	116	184	**300**	0.8	120
Automobile (4 x 4)	**14 858**	8	379	165	**544**	0.8	300
Buses (12 passengers and less)	**25 471**	5	506	442	**948**	0.8	300
Buses (13-24 passengers)	**37 146**	8	734	412	**1 146**	0.8	240
Buses (greater than 24 passengers)	**127 356**	12	834	969	**1 803**	0.8	200
Snowmobile	**6 368**	6	5	93	**98**	0.8	1
Motorcycles	**3 184**	4	18	68	**86**	0.8	6
Truck, utility/cargo (under 1.5 ton)	**18 042**	5	240	313	**553**	0.8	240
Truck, utility/cargo (1.5-2.4 tons)	**26 533**	7	269	334	**603**	0.8	300
Truck, utility/cargo (2.5-5 tons)	**42 452**	8	313	471	**784**	0.8	360
Truck, utility/cargo (6-10 tons)	**74 291**	10	534	669	**1 203**	0.8	400
Truck, utility/cargo (over 10 tons)	**127 356**	12	779	969	**1 748**	0.8	400
Truck, pallet loading	**56 249**	12	1 006	428	**1 434**	0.8	480
Truck, maintenance light	**47 759**	5	249	828	**1 077**	0.8	240
Truck, maintenance medium	**79 598**	8	151	882	**1 033**	0.8	150
Truck, maintenance heavy	**233 486**	12	256	1 777	**2 033**	0.8	140
Truck, water (under 10,000 litres)[b]	**84 904**	12	639	646	**1 285**	0.8	504
Truck, water (10,000 litres and over)	**84 904**	12	639	646	**1285**	0.8	504

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (Percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*
Truck, crane (up to 10 tons)	**135 846**	20	167	657	**824**	0.8	100
Truck, crane heavy lift (up to 25 tons)	**186 789**	20	246	903	**1 149**	0.8	100
Truck, recovery (up to 5 tons)	**133 724**	10	568	1 204	**1 772**	0.8	270
Truck, refrigerator (under 20 feet)[b]	**56 780**	10	59	511	**570**	0.8	34
Truck, refrigerator (20 feet and over)	**56 780**	10	59	511	**570**	0.8	34
Truck, tanker (up to 10,000 litres)	**95 517**	12	1 608	727	**2 335**	0.8	1 440
Truck, tanker (over 10,000 litres)	**153 889**	15	1 782	958	**2 740**	0.8	1 520
Truck, tractor	**95 517**	12	1 006	727	**1 733**	0.8	540
Truck, tractor heavy (over 50 tons cap)	**169 808**	15	664	1 057	**1 721**	0.8	1 950
Support vehicles (military pattern)							
Motorcycles	**8 418**	8	98	93	**191**	0.8	48
Ambulance	**84 184**	10	347	758	**1 105**	0.8	140
Jeep (4x4) with military radio	**36 831**	10	946	331	**1 277**	0.8	300
Truck, utility/cargo (jeep type) (under 1.5 ton)	**31 569**	10	777	284	**1 061**	0.8	300
Truck, utility/cargo (1.5-2.4 tons)	**44 197**	10	780	398	**1 178**	0.8	300
Truck, utility/cargo (2.5 to 5 tons)	**70 504**	10	894	635	**1 529**	0.8	360
Truck, utility/cargo (6-10 tons)	**126 276**	14	1 150	836	**1 986**	0.8	480
Truck, utility/cargo (over 10 tons)	**159 950**	17	1 058	891	**1 949**	0.8	344
Truck, maintenance light	**78 923**	10	1 031	710	**1 741**	0.8	360
Truck, maintenance medium	**105 230**	14	497	697	**1 194**	0.8	200
Truck, maintenance heavy	**264 127**	17	527	1 471	**1 998**	0.8	151
Truck, water (under 10,000 litres)[b]	**166 263**	20	983	804	**1 787**	0.8	336
Truck, water (10,000 litres and over)	**166 263**	20	983	804	**1 787**	0.8	336
Truck, crane (up to 10 tons)	**126 276**	18	195	669	**864**	0.8	70
Truck, crane (10 to 24 tons)	**210 460**	20	320	1 017	**1 337**	0.8	100
Truck, crane (over 24 tons)	Special case						
Truck, recovery (up to 5 tons)	**138 904**	18	1 466	736	**2 202**	0.8	420
Truck, recovery (greater than 5 tons)	**368 305**	18	1789	1 951	**3 740**	0.8	300

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (Percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*
Truck, refrigerator (under 20 feet)[b]	**105 230**	15	144	655	**799**	0.8	70
Truck, refrigerator (20 feet and over)	**105 230**	15	144	655	**799**	0.8	70
Truck, tanker (up to 10,000 litres)	**115 753**	18	966	613	**1 579**	0.8	480
Truck, tanker (10,000 litres and over)	**206 251**	18	730	1 092	**1 822**	0.8	320
Truck, tractor (up to 40 tons tow)	**117 858**	15	1 360	733	**2 093**	0.8	490
Truck, tractor (41 to 60 tons tow)	**144 165**	18	761	764	**1 525**	0.8	330
Truck, tractor (over 60 tons tow)	Special case						
Communications vehicles							
Truck, communications light	**46 445**	12	533	342	**875**	0.5	30
Truck, communications medium	Special case						
Truck, communications heavy	Special case						
Trailer, communications suite	Special case						
Mobile trunking system	Special case						
Air liaison outpost/forward air control/tactical air control post, wheeled	Special case						
Engineering vehicles							
APC engineer — tracked	**687 440**	25	2 458	2 864	**5 322**	1.0	300
Bulldozer, light (D4 and 5)	**49 707**	12	1 002	349	**1 351**	0.1	348
Bulldozer, medium (D6 and 7)	**139 603**	15	1 547	787	**2 334**	0.1	540
Bulldozer, heavy (D8A)	**267 573**	20	1 902	1 137	**3 039**	0.1	570
Crane, mobile light (up to 10 tons)	**122 682**	15	513	692	**1 205**	0.1	142
Crane, mobile medium (11-24 tons)	**227 384**	15	895	1 282	**2 177**	0.1	269
Crane, mobile heavy (25-30 tons)[b]	**300 000**	18	600	1 589	**2 189**	0.1	
Crane, mobile heavy (over 30 tons)	Special case						
Firefighting truck	**163 928**	20	154	697	**851**	0.1	22
Front end loader, light (up to 1 cubic metre)	**58 168**	12	1 141	409	**1 550**	0.1	257
Front end loader, medium (1-2 cubic metres)	**84 608**	12	1 438	595	**2 033**	0.1	257

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (Percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*
Front end loader, heavy (2-4 cubic metres)	**169 216**	15	1 687	954	**2 641**	0.1	450
Front end loader, tracked	**161 813**	12	1 411	1 137	**2 548**	0.1	582
Front end loader, special (over 4 cubic metres)	Special case						
Grader, general purpose	**132 200**	20	1 568	562	**2 130**	0.1	504
Grader, special purpose	Special case						
Mine-clearance system — vehicle mounted	Special case						
Roller, self-propelled	**100 472**	18	753	474	**1 227**	0.1	211
Roller, towed	**34 901**	15	591	197	**788**	0.1	57
Road sweeper	**95 184**	15	608	537	**1 145**	0.1	72
Sawmill, mobile	Special case						
Snowblower, truck	**190 368**	12	584	1 338	**1 922**	0.1	75
Industrial tractor light	**42 304**	12	912	297	**1 209**	0.1	282
Truck, dump, up to 10 cubic metres (civilian pattern)	**52 880**	12	659	402	**1 061**	0.8	140
Truck, dump, up to 20 cubic metres (military pattern)	**149 122**	15	606	928	**1 534**	0.8	140
Truck, dump, large (over 10 cubic metres)	**227 384**	18	1 774	1 072	**2 846**	0.1	525
Truck, folding pontoon bridge	**158 640**	18	53	748	**801**	0.1	20
Truck, launched bridge (scissor type)	**95 184**	18	51	449	**500**	0.1	20
M2 rig, pontoon bridge	Special case						
Truck, pile driver	**47 592**	15	70	268	**338**	0.1	24
Truck, drill rig	**63 456**	15	76	358	**434**	0.1	24
Drill rig, self-propelled	**211 520**	20	664	899	**1 563**	0.1	450
Truck, sewer cleaning	**126 912**	15	87	716	**803**	0.1	110
Excavator (up to 1 cubic metre)	**95 184**	15	1 110	537	**1 647**	0.1	309
Excavator (above 1 cubic metre)	**280 264**	18	1 498	1 321	**2 819**	0.1	492
Workshops, truck, heavy engineering equipment	**116 336**	20	393	494	**887**	0.1	52

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (Percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*
Material handling equipment							
Forklift, light (up to 1.5 tons)	**29 074**	10	415	245	**660**	0.1	90
Forklift, medium (up to 5 tons)	**54 917**	12	695	386	**1 081**	0.1	96
Forklift, heavy (over 5 tons)	**96 912**	12	902	681	**1 583**	0.1	108
Forklift, container	**347 806**	12	377	2 444	**2 821**	0.1	68
Container, lifter, self-propelled	**118 448**	12	450	832	**1 282**	0.1	3
Forklift, rough terrain (up to 1.5 tons)	**85 067**	10	446	716	**1 162**	0.1	78
Forklift, rough terrain (up to 5 tons)	**125 986**	12	651	885	**1 536**	0.1	91
Forklift, rough terrain (over 5 tons)	**175 518**	12	755	1 234	**1 989**	0.1	360
Aircraft/airfield support equipment							
Truck, aircraft refuelling	**115 423**	15	445	651	**1 096**	0.1	50
Forklift, aircraft unloading	**63 776**	12	170	448	**618**	0.1	41
Firefighting, crash and rescue light	**219 555**	20	627	933	**1 560**	0.1	123
Aircraft loading vehicle	**141 143**	15	1 409	796	**2 205**	0.1	26
Semitrailer, aircraft refuelling	**57 503**	15	365	324	**689**	0.1	1
Trailer, aircraft loading	**9 410**	15	346	53	**399**	0.1	1
Runway sweeper	**284 376**	17	1 052	1 418	**2 470**	0.1	52
Truck, aircraft stairs	**57 503**	15	141	324	**465**	0.1	40
Tractor, aircraft towing	**104 550**	15	404	590	**994**	0.1	75
Auxiliary power unit (small capacity)	**92 004**	10	300	774	**1 074**	0.1	20
Auxiliary power unit (large capacity)	**261 375**	17	385	1 303	**1 688**	0.1	20
Truck, de-icing	**210 773**	15	594	1 189	**1 783**	0.1	37
Truck, food servicing	**102 459**	15	293	578	**871**	0.1	37
Snowplow	**103 505**	17	279	516	**795**	0.1	79
Snowblower	**209 100**	15	606	1 179	**1 785**	0.1	88

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (Percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*
Trailers							
Light cargo single axle	**4 682**	10	48	42	**90**	0.8	6
Medium cargo single axle	**10 404**	12	56	79	**135**	0.8	6
Light cargo multiaxle	**16 126**	12	258	123	**381**	0.8	6
Medium cargo multiaxle	**19 768**	15	325	123	**448**	0.8	6
Heavy cargo multiaxle	**29 131**	18	266	154	**420**	0.8	8
Heavy cargo (20 tons)	**61 384**	18	331	325	**656**	0.8	8
Water trailer (up to 2,000 litres)	**14 097**	12	310	107	**417**	0.8	12
Water trailer (2,000-7,000 litres)	**18 727**	15	248	117	**365**	0.8	8
Water trailer (over 7,000 litres)	**20 808**	15	192	129	**321**	0.8	5
Fuel trailer (up to 2,000 litres)	**20 288**	12	486	154	**640**	0.8	12
Fuel trailer (2,000-7,000 litres)	**36 414**	15	450	227	**677**	0.8	8
Fuel trailer (over 7,000 litres)	**62 424**	15	408	388	**796**	0.8	5
Compressor trailer	**49 159**	12	221	374	**595**	0.8	8
Servicing trailer	**14 045**	12	229	107	**336**	0.8	12
Flatbed up to 20 tons	**26 010**	18	316	138	**454**	0.8	10
Flatbed over 20 tons	**33 293**	20	343	161	**504**	0.8	5
Lowbed up to 20 tons	**46 818**	18	534	248	**782**	0.8	10
Lowbed 20-40 tons	**59 303**	20	507	287	**794**	0.8	5
Heavy equipment/tank transporter	**291 312**	30	157	1 003	**1 160**	0.8	1
Semi-trailer refuelling	**52 020**	20	566	251	**817**	0.8	6
Semi-trailer water	**48 003**	20	328	232	**560**	0.8	6
Semi-trailer refrigerator (under 30 feet)[b]	**54 101**	20	323	261	**584**	0.8	6
Semi-trailer refrigerator (30 feet and over)[b]	**54101**	20	323	261	**584**	0.8	6
Semi-trailer van	**31 212**	20	214	151	**365**	0.8	6
Mine-clearance system trailer mounted	Special case						

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (Percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*
Bridging system	Special case						
Trackway surfacing outfit	**60 205**	18	35	319	**354**	0.8	1
Pallet loading system	**5 187**	15	237	32	**269**	0.8	12

[a] All rates above are effective 1 July 2002 (A/C.5/55/39, para. 32).

[b] New major equipment recommended by the 2004 Working Group in pages 55-57 of A/C.5/58/37 have been included as approved.

[c] The GFMV for medical hospital equipment, determined by Phase V Working Group, was amended by the post-Phase V Working Group by extracting non-medical major equipment, which will now be listed as separate major equipment in annex B to the MOU. Except for the amendments for non-medical items and minor clerical adjustments, the GFMV for medical facility module recommended by the post-Phase V Working Group remain the same as those recommended by Phase V Working Group. There is no increase in GFMV and the rates of reimbursement (A/C.5/55/39, paras. 100-102).

[d] The maintenance rate for medical equipment in levels 1, 2 and 3 facilities is calculated at 0.5 per cent of the GFMV (A/C.5/55/39, para. 118 (c)).

[e] The GFMV for "Laboratory only" is determined as a laboratory for a level 2 hospital (A/C.5/55/39, annex III.A).

[f] New major equipment items recommended by post-Phase V Working Group (A/C.5/55/39, pages 28-30) have been included as approved. The GFMV and rates for new major equipment were determined in January 2001, therefore no adjustment is required. The GFMV of items listed as "new", which had a GFMV originally determined at Phase III Working Group (1996) but for which the post-Phase V Working Group provided a new or amended name/category, e.g., from APC tracked-infantry carrier unarmed/dozer to APC tracked-infantry carrier unarmed/dozer (class I), have been increased by the percentage for that major equipment category in recognition that the original GFMV was calculated in 1996.

[g] The rates for the new categories for armoured personnel carriers (APCs) and tanks are to be regarded as interim until the next GFMV review. To determine in which class an APC or tanks are to be placed, the GFMV of the class of APCs or tank closest to the actual value of the APC or tank from the troop/police contributor will be used (A/C.5/55/39, para. 40).

[h] Post-Phase V Working Group amended the descriptive of the generic "truck water" to "truck water (over 10,000 litres)". However, this has created a situation where there is no standard rate for a "Truck Water (under 10,000 litres)" whereas previously only one standard rate applied and there was no distinction based on size/quantity. In order to maintain simplicity and not create "special case" rate for a common support vehicle, it was decided to create a "truck water (under 10,000 litres)" and to apply the same standard rate as that of a "truck water (over 10,000 litres)" until the next Working Group review of rates. The same situation has occurred for "truck refrigerator", previously all reimbursed at the same standard rate regardless of size, which have now been divided into "truck refrigerator (under 20 feet)" and "truck refrigerator (over 20 feet)", and for "semi-trailer refrigerator", which was divided into "semi-trailer refrigerator (under 30 feet)" and "semi-trailer refrigerator (30 feet and over)".

Note: The increases (indices) approved by the General Assembly have been applied to the GFMV and the maintenance rates, from which the dry lease and wet lease rates are derived by the formula established by the Phase III Working Group. This allows for clarity and transparency of calculations in future reviews.

The formulas for calculating the dry and wet lease rates are as follows: monthly dry lease rate: (GFMV/useful life/12) + (GFMV x no-fault incident factor/12) and monthly wet lease rate: (GFMV/useful life/12) + (GFMV x no-fault incident factor/12) + monthly maintenance rate (A/C.5/49/70, annex, notes to appendix II.B).

Appendix

Painting/repainting rates as recommended by the Post-Phase V Working Group[a]

(United States dollars)

Major Equipment	Generic fair market value	General Assembly approved rates	
		Painting	*Repainting*
Electrical			
Generators — stationary and mobile			
20-30 kVA	38 020	221	324
31-40 kVA	41 780	221	324
41-50 kVA	56 403	221	324
51-75 kVA	66 848	221	324
76-100 kVA	75 204	334	352
101-150 kVA	83 560	334	352
151-200 kVA	104 450	334	352
201-500 kVA	158 764	362	407
Greater than 500 kVA	Special case	362	407
Engineering equipment			
Assault boat and motor (Zodiac type)	14 935	567	735
Bridging sets (Bailey or equivalent, set of 100 feet)	426 720		
Well drilling rig	406 431		
Quarry equipment, complete			
Recce (reconnaissance) boats	30 937	567	735
Sewage treatment plant and equipment	37 338		
Bridging boat	169 621	Special case	Special case
Pontoons/pontoon bridge (interior/ramp section)	426 720		
Ferry boats (river crossing)	627 278		
Scissor/cantilever type bridge (up to 20 metres)	96 225		
Water treatment plant (reverse osmosis water purification unit (ROWPU) or equivalent), equipment, tanks and bladders, up to 2,000 liquid pounds per hour, storage up to 5,000 litres	49 000		
Water treatment plant (ROWPU or equivalent), equipment, tanks and bladders, over 2,000 liquid pounds per hour, storage up to 20,000 litres	85 000		
Water treatment plant (ROWPU or equivalent), equipment, tanks and bladders, over 7,000 liquid pounds per hour, storage up to 42,000 litres	374 000		

Chapter 8, annex A, appendix

Major Equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*General Assembly approved rates*	
		Painting	*Repainting*
Accommodation equipment			
Semi-rigid structures			
Camp unit, medium (50 men)	31 263		
Camp unit, large (150 men)	625 260		
Maintenance workshop	31 263		
Office, communications and command posts	31 263		
Warehousing and storage	31 263		
Rigid structures			
Camp unit, small (5 men)	5 211		
Camp unit, medium (50 men)	78 158		
Camp unit, large (150 men)	328 262		
Office, communications and command posts	19 800		
Ablution facilities (50 men)	9 483		
Containers			
Medical	Special case		
Dental	Special case		
Workshop	58 858	**859**	**1 366**
Refrigeration/freezer/food storage	30 978	**859**	**1 366**
Insulated storage	47 500	**859**	**1 366**
Ammunition magazine (storage)	23 130	**859**	**1 366**
Communications and command posts	150 760	**859**	**1 366**
Other containers	7 435	**659**	**1 005**
Aircraft			
All aircraft	Special case		
Naval vessels			
All naval vessels	Special case		
Combat vehicles			
Tanks			
Main battle tank, heavy (over 50 tons)	1 741 620	Special case	Special case
Main battle tank, medium (up to 50 tons)	1 551 701	Special case	Special case
Tank, recovery vehicle	1 413 407	Special case	Special case
All other tanks	Special case	Special case	Special case
Armoured infantry fighting/airborne/special vehicle	Special case	Special case	Special case
Armoured personnel carriers — tracked			
Infantry carrier — unarmed/dozer (class I)	579 299	**1 825**	**2 253**

Chapter 8, annex A, appendix

Major Equipment	Generic fair market value	General Assembly approved rates	
		Painting	Repainting
Infantry carrier — unarmed/dozer (class II)	300 000	**1 825**	**2 253**
Infantry carrier — armed (class I)	775 000	**1 825**	**2 253**
Infantry carrier — armed (class II)	607 305	**1 825**	**2 253**
Infantry carrier — armed (class III)	350 000	**1 825**	**2 253**
Missile equipped	1 081 357	**1 825**	**2 253**
Mortar	607 305	**1 825**	**2 253**
Recovery	850 665	**1 825**	**2 253**
Air defence	Special case	**1 825**	**2 253**
Command post	1 016 649	**1 825**	**2 253**
Air liaison outpost/forward air control/artillery	Special case	Special case	Special case
Radar*[b]	Special case	**1 825**	**2 253**
Ambulance rescue	677 766	**1 825**	**2 253**
Cargo	553 278	**1 825**	**2 253**
Armoured personnel carriers — wheeled			
Infantry carrier — unarmed (class I)	553 278	**1 825**	**2 253**
Infantry carrier — unarmed (class II)	300 000	**1 825**	**2 253**
Infantry carrier — armed (class I)	750 000	**1 825**	**2 253**
Infantry carrier — armed (class II)	607 305	**1 825**	**2 253**
Infantry carrier — armed (class III)	350 000	**1 825**	**2 253**
Missile equipped	1 029 864	**1 825**	**2 253**
Mortar*	566 425	**1 825**	**2 253**
Recovery	622 438	**1 825**	**2 253**
Air defence*	Special case	**1 825**	**2 253**
Command post	760 757	**1 825**	**2 253**
Air liaison outpost/forward air control/artillery	Special case		
Radar	Special case		
Ambulance rescue	553 278	**1 825**	**2 253**
Carrier — oversnow			
Infantry carrier	175 296	**1 825**	**2253**
Infantry carrier — armoured	274 996	**1 825**	**2 253**
General purpose (snowcat)	40 428	**1 825**	**2 253**
Missile equipped*	723 096	**1 825**	**2 253**
Command post*	234 458	**1 825**	**2 253**
Reconnaissance vehicles			
Reconnaissance vehicle — tracked	279 378	**1 296**	**1 356**

Chapter 8, annex A, appendix

Major Equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*General Assembly approved rates*	
		Painting	*Repainting*
Reconnaissance vehicle — wheeled up to 25 mm	274 996	**1 296**	**1 356**
Reconnaissance vehicle — wheeled over 25 mm	383 460	**1 296**	**1 356**
Reconnaissance vehicle — wheeled over 50 mm	681 737	**1 296**	**1 356**
Reconnaissance vehicle — wheeled over 100 mm	Special case		
Self-propelled artillery			
Light howitzer	986 040		
Medium howitzer	1 095 600		
Heavy howitzer	Special case		
Support vehicles (commercial)			
All-terrain vehicle	6 368	**227**	**305**
Ambulance — truck	50 942	**891**	**1 012**
Ambulance — armoured/rescue	159 195	**873**	**970**
Ambulance (4x4)	70 046	**873**	**970**
Automobile, sedan/station wagon	10 613	**873**	**970**
Automobile (4x4)	14 858	**873**	**970**
Buses (12 passengers and less)	25 471	**894**	**961**
Buses (13-24 passengers)	37 146	**1 185**	**1 314**
Buses (greater than 24 passengers)	127 356	**2 033**	**2 262**
Snowmobile	6 368	**227**	**305**
Motorcycles	3 184	**227**	**305**
Truck, utility/cargo (under 1.5 ton)	18 042	**891**	**1 012**
Truck, utility/cargo (1.5 to 2.4 tons)	26 533	**891**	**1 012**
Truck, utility/cargo (2.5 to 5 tons)	42 452	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, utility/cargo (6 to 10 tons)*	74 291	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, utility/cargo (over 10 tons)	127 356	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, pallet loading*	56 249	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, maintenance light	47 759	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, maintenance medium	79 598	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, maintenance heavy	233 486	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, water (10,000 litres and over)	84 904	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, crane (up to 10 tons)	135 846	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, crane heavy lift (up to 25 tons)	186 789	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, recovery (up to 5 tons)	133 724	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, refrigerator (20 feet and over)	56 780	**1 195**	**1 443**

Chapter 8, annex A, appendix

Motor Equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*General Assembly approved rates*	
		Painting	*Repainting*
Truck, tanker (up to 10,000 litres)	95 517	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, tanker (over 10,000 litres)	153 889	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, tractor	95 517	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, tractor heavy (over 50 tons cap)	169 808	**1 195**	**1 443**
Support vehicles (military pattern)			
Motorcycles	8 418	**227**	**305**
Ambulance	84 184	**873**	**970**
Jeep (4x4) with military radio	36 831	**873**	**970**
Truck, utility/cargo (jeep type) (under 1.5 ton)	31 569	**891**	**1 012**
Truck, utility/cargo (1.5 to 2.4 tons)	44 197	**891**	**1 012**
Truck, utility/cargo (2.5 to 5 tons)*	70 504	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, utility/cargo (6 to 10 tons)*	126 276	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, utility/cargo (over 10 tons)*	159 950	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, maintenance light	78 923	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, maintenance medium	105 230	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, maintenance heavy	264 127	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, water (10,000 litres and over)	166 263	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, crane (up to 10 tons)	126 276	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, crane (10-24 tons)	210 460	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, crane (over 24 tons)	Special case	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, recovery (up to 5 tons)	138 904	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, recovery (greater than 5 tons)	368 305	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, refrigerator (20 feet and over)	105 230	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, tanker (up to 10,000 litres)	115 753	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, tanker (10,000 litres and over)	206 251	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, tractor (up to 40 tons tow)	117 858	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, tractor (41-60 tons tow)	144 165	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, tractor (over 60 tons tow)	Special case	**1 427**	**1 792**
Communications vehicles			
Truck, communications light	46 445	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, communications medium	Special case	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, communications heavy	Special case	**1 195**	**1 443**
Trailer, communications suite	Special case	**1 195**	**1 443**
Mobile trunking system	Special case	Special case	
Air liaison outpost/forward air control/tactical air control post, wheeled	Special case	Special case	

Chapter 8, annex A, appendix

Major Equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*General Assembly approved rates*	
		Painting	*Repainting*
Engineering vehicles			
APC engineer — tracked	687 440	**1 825**	**2 253**
Bulldozed light (D4 and 5)	49 707	**1 630**	**1 825**
Bulldozer medium (D6 and 7)	139 603	**1 630**	**1 825**
Bulldozer heavy (D8A)	267 573	**1 630**	**1 825**
Crane mobile light (up to 10 tons)*	122 682	**1 427**	**1 792**
Crane mobile medium (11 to 24 tons)*	227 384	**1 427**	**1 792**
Crane mobile heavy (25-30 tons)*	300 000	**1 427**	**1 792**
Crane mobile heavy (over 30 tons)*	Special case	**1 427**	**1 792**
Firefighting truck	163 928	**1 630**	**1 825**
Front end loader light (up to 1 cubic metres)	58 168	**1 514**	**1 716**
Front end loader medium (1-2 cubic metres)	84 608	**1 514**	**1 716**
Front end loader heavy (2-4 cubic metres)	169 216	**1 514**	**1 716**
Front end loader tracked	161 813	**1 514**	**1 716**
Front end loader special (over 4 cubic metres)	Special case		
Grader, general purpose	132 200	**1 514**	**1 716**
Grader, special purpose	Special case		
Mine-clearance system — vehicle mounted	Special case		
Roller, self-propelled	100 472	**1 514**	**1 716**
Roller, towed	34 901	**811**	**1 029**
Road sweeper	95 184	**1 514**	**1 716**
Sawmill mobile	Special case		
Snowblower, truck	190 368	**1 630**	**1 825**
Industrial tractor light	42 304	**1 514**	**1 716**
Truck, dump, up to 10 cubic metres (civilian pattern)	52 880	**1 630**	**1 825**
Truck, dump, up to 10 cubic metres (military pattern)	149 122	**1 630**	**1 825**
Truck, dump, large (over 10 cubic metres)*	227 384	**1 630**	**1 825**
Truck, folding pontoon bridge	158 640	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, launched bridge (scissor type)	95 184	**1 427**	**1 792**
M2 rig, pontoon bridge	Special case		
Truck, pile driver*	47 592	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, drill rig*	63 456	**1 427**	**1 792**
Drill rig, self-propelled*	211 520	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, sewer cleaning	126 912	**1 195**	**1 443**

Chapter 8, annex A, appendix

Major Equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*General Assembly approved rates*	
		Painting	*Repainting*
Excavator (up to 1 cubic metre)	95 184	**1 514**	**1 716**
Excavator (above 1 cubic metre)	280 264	**1 514**	**1 716**
Workshops, truck, heavy engineer equipment	116 336	**1 427**	**1 792**
Material handling equipment			
Forklift, light (up to 1.5 tons)	29 074	**811**	**1 029**
Forklift, medium (up to 5 tons)	54 917	**811**	**1 029**
Forklift, heavy (over 5 tons)	96 912	**811**	**1 029**
Forklift, container	347 806	**1 514**	**1 716**
Container lifter, self-propelled*	118 448	**811**	**1 029**
Forklift, rough terrain (up to 1.5 tons)*	85 067	**811**	**1 029**
Forklift, rough terrain (up to 5 tons)*	125 986	**811**	**1 029**
Forklift, rough terrain (over 5 tons)*	175 518	**811**	**1 029**
Aircraft/airfield support equipment			
Truck A/C refuelling*	115 423	**1 427**	**1 792**
Forklift, aircraft unloading*	63 776	**811**	**1 029**
Firefighting, crash and rescue light*	219 555	**1 630**	**1 825**
Aircraft loading vehicle*	141 143	**1 195**	**1 443**
Semi-trailer A/C refuelling*	57 503	**1 294**	**1 537**
Trailer, aircraft loading*	9 410	**540**	**630**
Runway sweeper*	284 376	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, aircraft stairs*	57 503	**891**	**1 012**
Tractor, A/C towing*	104 550	**1 195**	**1 443**
Auxiliary power unit (small capacity)*	92 094	**873**	**970**
Auxiliary power unit (large capacity)*	261 375	**873**	**970**
Truck, de-icing*	210 773	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, food servicing*	102 459	**1 195**	**1 443**
Snowplow*	103 505	**1 630**	**1 825**
Snowblower*	209 100	**1 630**	**1 825**
Trailers			
Light cargo single axle	4 682	**540**	**630**
Medium cargo single axle	10 404	**540**	**630**
Light cargo multiaxle	16 126	**905**	**967**
Medium cargo multiaxle	19 768	**905**	**967**
Heavy cargo multiaxle	29 131	**1 294**	**1 537**
Heavy cargo (20 tons)	61 384	**1 294**	**1 537**

Chapter 8, annex A, appendix

Major Equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*General Assembly approved rates*	
		Painting	*Repainting*
Water trailer (up to 2,000 litres)	14 097	**905**	**967**
Water trailer (2,000 to 7,000 litres)	18 727	**1 294**	**1 537**
Water trailer (over 7,000 litres)	20 808	**1 294**	**1 537**
Fuel trailer (up to 2,000 litres)*	20 288	**1 294**	**1 537**
Fuel trailer (2,000 to 7,000 litres)	36 414	**1 294**	**1 537**
Fuel trailer (over 7,000 litres)*	62 424	**1 294**	**1 537**
Compressor trailer	49 159	**540**	**630**
Servicing trailer*	14 045	**905**	**1 537**
Flatbed up to 20 tons*	26 010	**905**	**1 537**
Flatbed over 20 tons	33 293	**1 294**	**1 537**
Lowbed up to 20 tons	46 818	**1 294**	**1 537**
Lowbed 20-40 tons	59 303	**1 294**	**1 537**
Heavy equipment/tank transporter*	291 312	**1 294**	**1 537**
Semi-trailer refuelling*	52 020	**1 294**	**1 537**
Semi-trailer water	48 003	**540**	**630**
Semi-trailer refrigerator (30 feet and over)	54 101	**1 294**	**1 537**
Semi-trailer van*	31 212	**1 294**	**1 537**
Mine-clearance system trailer mounted	Special case	Special case	
Bridging system	Special case	Special case	
Trackway surfacing outfit	60 205	**905**	**967**
Pallet loading system*	5 187	**905**	**967**

[a] The painting/repainting rates are as in A/C.5/55/39, annex I.C. These rates are effective 1 July 2001.

[b] Where a logical link could be made, the standard painting/repainting rates have been applied to other generic major equipment, in order to ensure consistency and expediency of reimbursement. For ease of identification, the major equipment items for which the painting/repainting rates were derived from other similar/logically linked major equipment are marked with an asterisk (*).

Note: Reimbursement for painting will be calculated using the list of major equipment at annex B to the MOU multiplied by the applicable reimbursement rates upon confirmation by the mission through verification reports (arrival or periodic) or other means that the major equipment items were painted. Reimbursement for repainting will be based on major equipment departing the mission as per the departure verification reports.

Painting/repainting reimbursement for generic major equipment for which a standard rate was not determined and for "special case major equipment" should be agreed at the time of the MOU negotiation. Alternatively, a claim should be submitted after the painting/repainting has occurred for review and calculation of an appropriate reimbursement.

Reimbursement for painting/repainting for major equipment not identified separately in annex B to the MOU but used in the performance of self-sustainment capabilities such as containers, communication vehicles, etc., should be submitted through a separate claim showing the applicable category of self-sustainment, the type and quantity of equipment. These claims will be reviewed to assess that the type and quantity of major equipment used for self-sustainment is required and reasonable and to establish where possible a logical link with existing major equipment items for which standard rates were determined. If no logical link to existing major equipment exists, the claim will be reviewed and negotiated on a case-by-case basis.

Annex B

Reimbursement rates for self-sustainment[a]

(United States dollars)

1. Requirements

For period starting _______

Factors: Environmental: ________________ *Intensified operational: ____________* *Hostility/forced abandonment: ________*	*Monthly rate (excluding factors)*	*Monthly rate (including factors)*	*Personnel strength ceiling*	*Monthly reimbursement (including factors)*
Catering	26.33			
Communications				
VHF/UHF-FM	48.48			
HF	16.95			
Telephone	14.07			
Office	22.72			
Electrical	27,85			
Minor engineering	15.95			
Explosive ordnance disposal	7.27			
Laundry and cleaning	22.05			
Tentage	22.60			
Accommodation	38.52			
Medical				
Basic	2.00			
Level 1	13.23			
Level 2 (including dental and lab)	20.63			
Level 3 (including dental and lab)	25.13			
Level 2 and 3 combined (including dental and lab)	35.44			
High-risk areas (epidemiological)	8.70			
Blood and blood products	2.20			
Laboratory only	4.50			
Dental only	2.50			
Observation				
General	1.07			
Night observation	23.95			
Positioning	5.45			
Identification	1.06			
Nuclear, biological and chemical protection	25.59			
Field defence stores	33.62			
Miscellaneous general stores				
Bedding	15.13			
Furniture	22.03			
Welfare	6.01			
Unique equipment	Special case			

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[a] These rates are effective 1 July 2001 (A/C.5.55.39, para. 79).

Chapter 9

Memorandum of understanding

In its resolution 59/300 of 22 June 2005, by approving the recommendations of the Special Committee of Peacekeeping Operations, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a revised draft model memorandum of understanding taking into account the recommendations of the Special Committee in part two, paragraph 39, of its report (A/59/19/Rev.1), the report on a comprehensive strategy to eliminate future sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations (A/59/710) and General Assembly resolution 59/287 of 13 April 2005. The revised text is to be presented to the Member States for their review at the next session of the Special Committee in February/March 2006.

DPKO/[mission]/[country]/[serial #]

Memorandum of understanding between the United Nations and [participating State] contributing resources to [the United Nations Peacekeeping Operation]

Whereas, [the United Nations peacekeeping operation] was established pursuant to Security Council resolution ________.

Whereas, at the request of the United Nations, the Government of ______________ (hereinafter referred to as the Government) has agreed to contribute personnel, equipment and services for a [type of contingent/unit] to assist [United Nations peacekeeping mission] to carry out its mandate,

Whereas, the United Nations and the Government wish to establish the terms and conditions of the contribution,

Now, therefore, the United Nations and the Government (hereinafter collectively referred to as the Parties) agree as follows:

Article 1
Definitions

1. For the purpose of this memorandum of understanding, the definitions listed in annex F shall apply.

Article 2
Documents constituting the memorandum of understanding

2.1 This document, including all of its annexes, constitutes the entire memorandum of understanding (hereinafter referred to as the MOU) between the Parties for the provision of personnel, equipment and services in support of [United Nations peacekeeping mission].

2.2 Annexes:

A. Personnel
  1. Requirements
  2. Reimbursement
  3. General conditions for personnel

  Appendix. Soldier's kit — mission-specific recommended requirement

B. Major equipment
  1. Requirements
  2. General conditions for major equipment
  3. Verification and control procedures

4. Transportation
5. Mission usage factors
6. Loss and damage
7. Loss and damage in transit
8. Special case equipment
9. Liability for damage to major equipment owned by one troop/police contributor and used by another troop/police contributor

C. Self-sustainment

1. Requirements
2. General conditions for self-sustainment
3. Verification and control procedures
4. Transportation
5. Mission-related usage factors
6. Loss and damage

D. Principles of verification and performance standards for major equipment provided under the wet/dry lease arrangements

E. Principles of verification and performance standards for minor equipment and consumables provided under self-sustainment

F. Definitions

G. Guidelines (aide-mémoire) to Troop-Contributing Countries[1]

Article 3
Purpose

3. The purpose of the present MOU is to establish the administrative, logistics and financial terms and conditions to govern the contribution of personnel, equipment and services provided by the Government in support of [United Nations peacekeeping mission].

Article 4
Application

4. The present MOU shall be applied in conjunction with the Guidelines to Troop-Contributing Countries.

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[1] Annex G is mission specific and is not included in the present document. It is distributed separately in advance of the deployment.

DPKO/[mission]/[country]/[serial #]

Article 5
Contribution of the Government

5.1 The Government shall contribute to [United Nations peacekeeping mission] the personnel listed in annex A. Any personnel above the level indicated in this MOU shall be a national responsibility and thus not subject to reimbursement or other kind of support by the United Nations.

5.2 The Government shall contribute to [United Nations peacekeeping mission] the major equipment listed in annex B. The Government shall ensure that the major equipment and related minor equipment meet the performance standards set out in annex D for the duration of the deployment of such equipment to [United Nations peacekeeping mission]. Any equipment above the level indicated in this MOU shall be a national responsibility and thus not subject to reimbursement or other kind of support by the United Nations.

5.3 The Government shall contribute to [United Nations peacekeeping mission] the minor equipment and consumables related to self-sustainment as listed in annex C. The Government shall ensure that the minor equipment and consumables meet the performance standards set out in annex E for the duration of the deployment of such equipment to [United Nations peacekeeping mission]. Any equipment above the level indicated in this MOU shall be a national responsibility and thus not subject to reimbursement or other kind of support by the United Nations.

Article 6
Reimbursement and support from the United Nations

6.1 The United Nations shall reimburse the Government in respect of the personnel provided under this MOU at the rates stated in article 2 of annex A.

6.2 The United Nations shall reimburse the Government for the major equipment provided as listed in annex B. The reimbursement for the major equipment shall be reduced in the event that such equipment does not meet the required performance standards set out in annex D or in the event that the equipment listing is reduced.

6.3 The United Nations shall reimburse the Government for the provision of self-sustainment goods and services at the rates and levels stated in annex C. The reimbursement for self-sustainment shall be reduced in the event that the contingent does not meet the required performance standards set out in annex E, or in the event that the level of self-sustainment is reduced.

6.4 Reimbursement for troop/police costs will continue at full rates until departure of the personnel.

6.5 Reimbursement for major equipment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by a troop/police contributor or termination of the mission and thereafter be calculated at 50 per cent of the rates agreed in this MOU until the equipment departure date.

6.6 Reimbursement for self-sustainment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by a troop/police contributor or termination of the mission and thereafter be reduced to 50 per cent of the rates agreed in this MOU calculated upon the remaining actual deployed troop/police strengths until all troop/police personnel have departed the mission area.

6.7 When the United Nations negotiates a contract for the repatriation of equipment and the carrier exceeds a 14-day grace period after the expected arrival date, the troop/police contributor will be reimbursed by the United Nations at the dry-lease rate from the expected arrival date until the actual arrival date.

Article 7
General conditions

7. The parties agree that the contribution of the Government as well as the support from the United Nations shall be governed by the general conditions set out in the relevant annexes.

Article 8
Specific conditions

8.1 Environmental condition factor: _______

8.2 Intensity of operations factor: _______

8.3 Hostile action/forced abandonment factor: ______

8.4 Incremental transportation factor: The distance between the port of embarkation in the home country and the port of entry in the mission area is estimated at ______ miles (__ kilometres). The factor is set at _____ per cent of the reimbursement rates.

8.5 The following locations are the agreed originating locations and ports of entry and exit for the purpose of transportation arrangements for the movement of troops/police and equipment:

Troops/police:

Airport/port of entry/exit: ____________________________________
(in the troop/police-contributing country)

Airport/port of entry/exit: ____________________________________
(in the area of operations)

Note: The troops/police may be returned to another location nominated by the troop/police contributor, however, the maximum cost to the United Nations will be the cost to the agreed originating location. Where a rotation uplifts troops/police from a different port of exit this port shall become the agreed port of entry for these troops/police.

DPKO/[mission]/[country]/[serial #]

Equipment:

Originating location: ____________________

Port of embarkation/disembarkation: ____________________
(in the contributing country)

or

Border crossing at embarkation/disembarkation: ____________________
(in the contributing country when landlocked or moving by road/rail)

Port of embarkation/disembarkation: ____________________
(in the mission area)

Article 9
Claims by third parties

9. The United Nations will be responsible for dealing with any claims by third parties where the loss of or damage to their property, or death or personal injury, was caused by the personnel or equipment provided by the Government in the performance of services or any other activity or operation under this MOU. However, if the loss, damage, death or injury arose from gross negligence or wilful misconduct of the personnel provided by the Government, the Government will be liable for such claims.

Article 10
Recovery

10. The Government will reimburse the United Nations for loss of or damage to United Nations-owned equipment and property caused by the personnel or equipment provided by the Government if such loss or damage (a) occurred outside the performance of services or any other activity or operation under this MOU, or (b) arose or resulted from gross negligence or wilful misconduct of the personnel provided by the Government.

Article 11
Supplementary arrangements

11. The parties may conclude written supplementary arrangements to the present MOU.

Article 12
Amendments

12. Either of the Parties may initiate a review of the level of contribution subject to reimbursement by the United Nations or to the level of national support to ensure compatibility with the operational requirements of the mission and of the Government. The present MOU may only be amended by written agreement of the Government and the United Nations.

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Article 13
Settlement of disputes

13.1 The [United Nations peacekeeping operation] shall establish a mechanism within the mission to discuss and resolve, amicably by negotiation in a spirit of cooperation, differences arising from the application of this MOU. This mechanism shall be comprised of two levels of dispute resolution:

(a) First level. The Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer, in consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the Contingent Commander will attempt to reach a negotiated settlement of the dispute;

(b) Second level. Should negotiations at the first level not resolve the dispute, a representative of the Permanent Mission of the Member State and the Under-Secretary-General, Department of Peacekeeping Operations, or his representative shall, at the request of either Party, attempt to reach a negotiated settlement of the dispute.

13.2 Disputes that have not been resolved as provided in paragraph 13.1 above may be submitted to a mutually agreed conciliator or mediator appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice, failing which the dispute may be submitted to arbitration at the request of either Party. Each Party shall appoint one arbitrator, and the two arbitrators so appointed shall appoint a third, who shall be the Chairman. If within thirty days of the request for arbitration either Party has not appointed an arbitrator or if within thirty days of the appointment of two arbitrators the third arbitrator has not been appointed, either Party may request the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint an arbitrator. The procedures for the arbitration shall be fixed by the arbitrators, and each Party shall bear its own expenses. The arbitral award shall contain a statement of reasons on which it is based and shall be accepted by the Parties as the final adjudication of the dispute. The arbitrators shall have no authority to award interest or punitive damages.

Article 14
Entry into force

14. The present MOU shall become effective on [date]. The financial obligations of the United Nations with respect to reimbursement of personnel, major equipment and self-sustainment rates start from the date of arrival of personnel or equipment in the mission area, and will remain in effect until the date personnel, and serviceable equipment depart the mission area as per the agreed withdrawal plan or the date of effective departure where the delay is attributable to the United Nations.

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Article 15
Termination

15. The modalities for termination shall be as agreed to by the Parties following consultations between the Parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the United Nations and the Government of ______________ have signed this memorandum of understanding.

Signed in New York, on ________, in two originals in the English language.

For the United Nations	For the Government of [troop/police contributor]
______________________________	______________________________
Assistant Secretary-General for Mission Support Department of Peacekeeping Operations	Permanent Representative Permanent Mission of [troop/police contributor]

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Annex A

Personnel

1. Requirements

1. The Government agrees to provide the following personnel:

For the period starting: ________

Unit/Sub-unit	*Number of personnel*	*Capability*
Mission headquarters staff		Staff officers
Contingent headquarters		National command and control
Infantry battalion		Headquarters company, one light infantry company, one reconnaissance company
Engineer squadron		Force level vertical and horizontal construction
Helicopter squadron		Utility lift with aircrew and maintenance staff
Transport platoon		Force level and troop carrying capability
Logistics group		Integral personnel, transport, supply maintenance, medical and financial support to the contingent
Military police platoon		Integral security and investigation support
Military information support team		Media, liaison and translation services
Formed police unit		
Total		

Note: The Government may provide additional personnel as a national command element (NCE) or national support element (NSE) at its own expense. There will be no payment for troop/police costs, rotation or self-sustainment and no other financial liability for the United Nations for NSE personnel.

2. Reimbursement

2. The Government will be reimbursed as follows:

(a) Troop/police costs at the rate of $1,008 per month per contingent member since 1 July 2001. Effective 1 January 2002, the rate is $1,028 per month per contingent member;

(b) Personal clothing, gear, and equipment allowance at the rate of $66 per month per contingent member since 1 July 2001. Effective 1 January 2002, the rate is $68 per month per contingent member. The recommended troops/police kit requirement is listed in the appendix;

(c) Personal weaponry and training ammunition at the rate of $5 per month per contingent member;

(d) An allowance for specialists at the rate of $297 per month, or $303 per month effective 1 January 2002, for 25 per cent of troop strength of [logistics units to be listed] and 10 per cent of troop strength of infantry unit, formed police unit, force headquarters, sector headquarters and other units.

3. The contingent personnel will receive directly from the peacekeeping mission a daily allowance of $1.28 plus a recreational leave allowance of $10.50 per day for up to 7 days of leave taken during each six-month period.

3. General conditions for personnel

4. The Government shall ensure that the personnel it provides meets the standards established by the United Nations for service with [United Nations peacekeeping mission], inter alia, with respect to rank, experience, physical fitness, specialization, and knowledge of languages. The personnel shall be trained on the equipment with which the contingent is provided and shall comply with whatever policies and procedures may be laid down by the United Nations regarding medical or other clearances, vaccinations, travel, shipping, leave or other entitlements.

5. During the period of their assignment to [United Nations peacekeeping mission], the Government shall be responsible for payment of whatever emoluments, allowances and benefits may be due to its personnel under national arrangements.

6. The United Nations shall convey to the Government all pertinent information relating to the provision of the personnel, including matters of liability for loss or damage to United Nations property and compensation claims in respect of death, injury or illness attributable to United Nations service and/or loss of personal property. Claim for death and disability incidents will be handled in accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/177 of 18 December 1997. Guidelines for submitting claims arising from death and disability incidents are included in appendices to the COE Manual.

7. Any personnel above the strength authorized in this MOU are a national responsibility, and not subject to reimbursement or support by the United Nations. Such personnel may be deployed to the [United Nations peacekeeping operation], with prior approval of the United Nations if it is assessed by the troop/police contributor and the United Nations to be needed for national purposes, for example to operate the communications equipment for a national rear link. This personnel shall be part of the contingent, and as such enjoys the legal status of members of the [United Nations peacekeeping operation]. The troop/police contributor will not, however, receive any reimbursement in respect of this personnel and the United Nations will not accept any financial obligation or responsibility in connection with such personnel. Any support or services will be reclaimed from reimbursement due the troop/police contributor.

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8. Personnel deployed at the request of the United Nations for specific tasks of limited duration may be covered by supplementary arrangements to this MOU as appropriate.

9. National civilian personnel provided by the Government who are serving as part of a formed body of troops/police shall be assimilated with unit members of formed bodies of troops/police for the purpose of this MOU.

10. The general administrative and financial arrangements applicable to the provision of military and other personnel shall be those set forth in the Guidelines to Troop-Contributing Countries in annex G.

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Appendix

Soldier's kit — mission-specific recommended requirement

Soldier's kit

In order to meet the minimum operational requirements the following is a list of required items. The actual mission-specific requirements will be discussed and agreed upon during MOU negotiations.

Example of requirements for infantry contingent

Description	*Quantity*
Personal Safety and security items	
Combat helmet	1
Basic flak jacket (fragmentation vest)	1
Uniform items	
Combat jacket, light weight	2
Shirt, long sleeves	2
Undershirts	4
Combat trousers, light weight	2
Pocket handkerchief	6
Boot, desert combat	1
Summer socks	4
Raincoat	1
Shorts	2
Underpants	4
Suspenders	1
Hand towel	2
Equipment items	
Sleeping bag	1
Travelling bag	1
Toothbrush	1
Dining knife	1
Spoon	1
Fork	1
Mess tin	1
Drinking mug	1

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Description	*Quantity*
Cleaning brush	2
Water canteen	1
Individual mosquito net	1
Flashlight	1
Survival kit	1
First-aid kit	1
Compass	1
Additional items	
As required and negotiated	1

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Police kit

In order to meet the minimum operational requirements the following is a list of required items. The actual mission-specific requirements will be discussed and agreed upon during MOU negotiations.

Description	*Quantity*
Personal safety and security items	
Helmet with facial protector	1
Level 4 body armour	1
Uniform items	
Police jacket, light weight	2
Shirt, long sleeves	2
Undershirts	4
Police trousers, light weight	2
Pocket handkerchief	6
Boot desert	1
Summer socks	4
Shorts	2
Underpants	4
Hand towel	2
Whistle	1
Suspenders	1
Raincoat	1
Personal equipment items	
Sleeping bag	1
Travelling bag	1
Toothbrush	1
Dining knife	1
Spoon	1
Fork	1
Mess tin	1
Drinking mug	1
Cleaning brush	2
Water canteen	1
Individual mosquito net	1
Compass	1

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Description	*Quantity*
Flashlight	1
Survival kit	1
First-aid kit	1
Equipment items	
Baton	1
Shield	1
Gas mask	1
Legs/arms protector	1
Handcuffs	1
Hearing protection	1
Reflector jacket	1

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Annex B

Major equipment

Country — type of unit

1. Requirement

Method of reimbursement: wet/dry/lease
(United States dollars)

For the period: __________

Factors: Environmental: __________
Intensified operational: __________
Hostility/forced abandonment (applied only to half of the maintenance rate): __________
Incremental transportation (applied only to maintenance rate): __________

Equipment item	*Quantity*	*Monthly rate (excluding factors)*	*Monthly rate (including factors)*	*Total monthly reimbursement (including factors)*

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2. General conditions for major equipment

1. The major equipment provided under this MOU shall remain the property of the Government.

2. Major equipment deployed for short periods for specific tasks shall not form part of this MOU, or it shall be negotiated and agreed upon separately in supplementary arrangements to this MOU.

3. Reimbursement for major equipment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by the troop/police contributor or termination of the mission and thereafter be reduced to 50 per cent of the rates agreed in this MOU until the major equipment items have departed the mission area.

4. To meet serviceability standards, contingents have the option to maintain an overstock of up to 10 per cent of the agreed authorized quantities and have this overstock deployed and redeployed with the contingent. The United Nations will assume the cost of deployment and redeployment and painting/repainting of the overstock, but the troop/police contributor will not receive wet or dry lease reimbursement for any overstocks.

5. Costs associated with preparing authorized equipment to additional standards defined by the United Nations for deployment to a mission under the wet or dry lease arrangements (such as painting, United Nations marking, winterizing) are the responsibility of the United Nations. Similarly, costs for returning authorized equipment to national stocks at the conclusion of a mission (such as repainting to national colours) are also the responsibility of the United Nations. Costs will be assessed and reimbursed on presentation of a claim based on the authorized equipment list contained in this MOU. Painting/repainting costs incurred prior to 1 July 2001 will be assessed and reimbursed on presentation of a claim for major equipment contained in the MOU. Painting/repainting expenses incurred after 1 July 2001 will be reimbursed using the standard rates of painting/repainting for major equipment authorized in the MOU. The cost of repairs is not reimbursable when the equipment is provided under a wet lease, as repairs are included in the maintenance portion of the wet lease rate.

3. Verification and control procedures

6. The main purpose of verification and control procedures is to verify that the terms and conditions of the bilateral MOU have been met, and to take corrective action when required. The United Nations is responsible, in coordination with the contingent or other delegated authority designated by the troop/police contributor, to ensure that the equipment provided by the Government meets the requirements of [the United Nations peacekeeping operation] and is provided in accordance with annex D to this MOU.

7. The United Nations is therefore authorized to verify the status, condition and quantity of the equipment and services provided. The Government will designate a person, normally identified through his function, who is the responsible point of contact for verification and control matters.

8. A principle of reasonability is to govern the verification process. It is to be assessed if the Government and the United Nations have taken all reasonable measures to meet the spirit of the MOU, if not the full substance, and also taken into account the importance of the subject and length of period when the MOU has not been fulfilled. The guiding principle in determining reasonability is whether the material to be provided by the Government as well as by the United Nations will meet its military function at no additional cost to the United Nations or the Government, other than those provided for in this MOU.

9. The results of the control process are to be used as a basis of consultative discussion at the lowest level possible in order to correct the discrepancies or decide corrective action, including adjustment of the agreed eligibility for reimbursement. Alternatively, the parties, given the degree of non-fulfilment of the MOU, may seek to renegotiate the scope of the contribution.

10. The verification process for major equipment consists of the following types of inspections:

(a) **Arrival inspection**:

(i) The inspection of major equipment will take place immediately upon arrival in the mission area and must be completed within one month. The United Nations, in consultation with the troop/police contributor, will decide the time and place. Where equipment and personnel are already in the mission area when the MOU is concluded, the first inspection will be carried out on a date to be jointly determined by the mission and contingent authorities and is to be completed within one month of that date;

(ii) The Government may request a United Nations team to advise or consult on matters pertaining to major equipment, or may request a pre-arrival inspection to be conducted at the port of embarkation.

(b) **Operational inspection**:

(i) The operational inspections, carried out by duly designated representatives of the United Nations, will be implemented according to operational requirements during the stay of units in the mission area. The major equipment will be inspected to ensure that categories and groups as well as the number delivered still correspond with this MOU and is used appropriately;

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(ii) The inspection will also determine if the operational serviceability is in accordance with the specifications mentioned under performance standards listed in annex E;

(c) **Repatriation inspection**:

The repatriation inspection is carried out by duly designated representatives of the United Nations when the contingent or a component thereof leaves the mission to ensure that all major equipment provided by the Government, and only that, is repatriated, and to verify the condition of equipment provided under the dry lease concept;

(d) **Other inspections and reporting**:

Additional verifications or inspections deemed necessary by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer or United Nations Headquarters, such as those required to support standard operational reporting, may be implemented.

The United Nations may request a predeployment visit to the troop/police contributors' home country to assist the troop/police contributor to prepare for deployment and to verify the suitability of the major equipment and self-sustainment capabilities proposed for deployment.

4. Transportation

11. The United Nations, in consultation with the Government, will make arrangements for, and meet the costs related to, deployment and redeployment of contingent-owned equipment, from and to an agreed port of embarkation/disembarkation and the mission area either directly or, if transport is to be provided by the Government, under a letter of assist. For landlocked countries, or countries where equipment is moved by road or rail to and from the mission area, the port of embarkation/disembarkation will be an agreed border crossing point.

12. Troop/police contributors are responsible for transportation for resupply of contingent for spare parts and minor equipment related to major equipment, and to rotate equipment and to meet national requirement. The monthly estimated maintenance rates of the wet lease rates already include a generic 2 per cent premium for such transportation. In addition, a distance related increment is applied to the maintenance rates. The distance related increment is 0.25 per cent of the estimated maintenance rate for each complete 500 miles (800 kilometres), beyond the first 500 miles (800 kilometres) distance along the consignment route between the port of embarkation in the troop/police-contributing country and the port of entry in the mission area. For landlocked countries or countries where equipment is moved by road or rail to and from the mission area, the port of entry will be an agreed border crossing point.

13. No separate reimbursement for transportation of spare parts is provided for beyond that covered under the wet lease procedures.

14. Costs related to the rotation of equipment to meet national operational or maintenance requirements will remain ineligible for reimbursement by the United Nations.

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15. The United Nations is responsible for the costs of inland transportation of major equipment between an agreed originating location and the port of embarkation/disembarkation. The United Nations may make transport arrangements to and from the originating base; however, the Government will be responsible for costs for other than major equipment. Reimbursement of the costs of inland transportation made by the troop/police contributor for major equipment will be made upon presentation of a claim prepared in accordance with a letter of assist, which will be negotiated in advance of the transportation.

16. The United Nations will be responsible for the cost of transportation on deployment and redeployment of the equipment level authorized in this MOU and of backup equipment up to equipment level authorized in this MOU. In the event of the troop/police contributor deploying more equipment than authorized in this MOU plus 10 per cent back up, the extra costs will be borne by the troop/police contributor.

17. When the United Nations negotiates a contract for the repatriation of equipment and the carrier exceeds a 14-day grace period after the expected arrival date, the troop/police contributor will be reimbursed by the United Nations at the dry-lease rate from the expected arrival date until the actual arrival date.

5. Mission usage factors

18. Mission usage factors as described in annex F, if applicable, will be applied to the reimbursement rates for major equipment.

6. Loss or damage

19. When deciding reimbursement for loss and damage, a distinction between no-fault incidents and hostile action/forced abandonment must be made:

(a) **No-fault incidents**. The wet lease/dry lease rates include a no-fault factor to cover loss of or damage to equipment in a no-fault incident. There is no additional reimbursement and no other claims are receivable in case of equipment loss or damage in such incidents;

(b) **Hostile action/forced abandonment**:

(i) In cases of loss or damage resulting from a single hostile action or forced abandonment, troop/police contributors will assume liability for each and every item of equipment when the collective generic fair market value is below the threshold value of $250,000;

(ii) For major equipment lost or damaged as a result of a single hostile action or forced abandonment, the United Nations will assume liability for each and every item of major equipment whose generic fair market value equals or exceeds $250,000 or for the major equipment lost or damaged when the collective generic fair market value of such equipment equals or exceeds $250,000.

20. Where equipment is provided under wet lease, the method of calculation for damage is the reasonable cost of repair. Equipment, which has suffered damage, is to be considered a total loss when the cost of repair exceeds 75 per cent of the generic fair market value.

21. The United Nations has no responsibility for reimbursement where loss and damage is due to wilful misconduct or gross negligence by members of the troop/police contributor as determined by a board of inquiry convened by a duly authorized official of the United Nations, the report of which has been approved by the responsible United Nations official.

7. Loss and damage in transit

22. Liability for loss or damage during transportation will be assumed by the party making the arrangements. Liability for damage only applies to significant damage. Significant damage means damage where the repairs amount to 10 per cent or more of the generic fair market value of the item of equipment.

8. Special case equipment

23. Unless otherwise specifically provided in this MOU, loss or damage to special case equipment shall be treated in the same manner as other major equipment.

9. Liability for damage to major equipment owned by one troop/police contributor and used by another troop/police contributor

24. Major equipment can be provided to the United Nations by one troop/police contributor to be used, at the request of the United Nations, by another troop/police contributor. In these cases, the following principles will apply:

(a) Adequate training is necessary to ensure that a user is qualified to operate unique major equipment such as armoured personnel carriers. The United Nations will be responsible for ensuring that this training is conducted and to provide funding for the training. The arrangements to provide and conduct this training are to be negotiated between the United Nations, the troop/police contributor providing the major equipment and the troop/police contributor using the major equipment. The results of the negotiation are to be reflected in the respective MOUs;

(b) Major equipment provided to a United Nations peacekeeping mission by a troop/police contributor and used by another troop/police contributor shall be treated with due diligence. The user troop/police contributor shall be responsible for reimbursing the providing troop/police contributor, through the United Nations, for any damage that may occur, whether as a result of wilful misconduct, gross negligence or negligence by personnel of the user troop/police contributor;

(c) Any incident involving damage shall be investigated and processed according to the application of United Nations rules and regulations.

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Annex C

Self-sustainment

1. Requirements

(United States dollars)

For period starting _________

Factors: Environmental ____________ *Intensified operational ____________* *Hostility/forced abandonment ____________*	*Monthly rate (excluding factors)*	*Monthly rate (including factors)*	*Personnel strength ceiling*	*Monthly reimbursement (including factors)*
Catering	26.33			
Communication				
VHF/UHF-FM	48.48			
HF	16.95			
Telephone	14.07			
Office	22.72			
Electrical	27.85			
Minor engineering	15.95			
Explosive ordnance disposal	7.27			
Laundry and cleaning	22.05			
Tentage	22.60			
Accommodation	38.52			
Medical				
Basic	2.00			
Level 1	13.23			
Level 2 (including dental and lab)	20.63			
Level 3 (including dental and lab)	25.13			
Level 2 and 3 combined (including dental and lab)	35.44			
High-risk areas (epidemiological)	8.70			
Blood and blood products	2.20			
Laboratory only	4.50			
Dental only	2.50			
Observation				
General	1.07			
Night observation	23.95			
Positioning	5.45			
Identification	1.06			
Nuclear, biological and chemical protection	25.59			

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Factors: Environmental ________ *Intensified operational* ________ *Hostility/forced abandonment* ________	*Monthly rate (excluded factors)*	*Monthly rate (included factors)*	*Personnel strength ceiling*	*Monthly reimbursement (included factors)*
Field defence stores	33.62			
Miscellaneous general stores				
Bedding	15.13			
Furniture	22.03			
Welfare	6.01			
Unique equipment	Special case			

2. General conditions for self-sustainment

1. The minor equipment and consumables provided under this MOU shall remain the property of the Government.

2. Reimbursement for self-sustainment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by a troop/police contributor or termination of the mission and thereafter be reduced to 50 per cent of the rates agreed in this MOU calculated upon the remaining actual deployed troop/police strength until all contingent personnel have departed the mission area.

3. Verification and control procedures

3. The United Nations is responsible, in coordination with the contingent or other delegated authority designated by the troop/police contributor, to ensure that the equipment provided by the Government meets the requirements of the [United Nations peacekeeping operation] and is provided in accordance with annex C to this MOU.

4. Thus the United Nations is authorized to verify the status, condition and quantity of the equipment and services provided. The Government will designate a person, normally identified through his/her function, who is the responsible point of contact for verification and control matters.

5. A principle of reasonability is to govern the verification process. It is to be assessed if the Government and the United Nations have taken all reasonable measures to meet the spirit of the MOU, if not the full substance. The guiding principle in determining reasonability is whether the material to be provided by the Government as well as by the United Nations will meet its (military/operational) function at no additional cost to the United Nations or the Government, other than those provided for in this MOU.

6. The result of the control process is to be used as a basis of a consultative discussion at the lowest level possible in order to correct the discrepancies or decide corrective action including adjustment of the agreed eligibility for reimbursement. Alternatively, the parties, given the degree of non-fulfilment of the MOU, may seek

to renegotiate the scope of the contribution. Neither the Government nor the United Nations should be penalized when non-performance results from the operational situation in the mission area.

7. The verification process for personnel-related minor equipment and consumables comprise three types of inspections:

(a) **Arrival inspection**. The first inspection will take place immediately upon arrival in the mission area and must be completed within one month. A person authorized by the Government must explain and demonstrate the agreed self-sustainment capability. In the same way the United Nations must give an account of the services provided by the United Nations as stipulated in this MOU. Where self-sustainment services are already in the mission area when the MOU is concluded, the first inspection will be carried out on a date to be jointly determined by the mission and contingent authorities and is to be completed within one month of that date;

(b) **Operational inspection**. The operational inspections will be implemented according to operational requirements during the stay of units in the mission area. Areas where the contingent has self-sustainment responsibilities may be inspected with a view to an assessment of whether the sustainment capability is sufficient and satisfactory;

(c) **Other inspections and reporting**. Additional verifications or inspections deemed necessary by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, the Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer or United Nations Headquarters, such as standard operational reporting, may be implemented.

4. Transportation

8. Costs related to the transportation of minor equipment and consumables provided under the self-sustainment system are reimbursed by a 2 per cent transportation increment included in the rates listed in annex C. No other transportation cost is eligible for reimbursement for transportation of self-sustainment items.

5. Mission-related usage factors

9. Mission usage factors as described in annex F, if applicable, will be applied to the reimbursement rates for self-sustainment.

6. Loss or damage

10. Loss or damage to self-sustainment items is not reimbursable by the United Nations. These incidents are covered by the no-fault incident factor and by the mission-approved hostile action/forced abandonment factor (where a mission factor has been deemed necessary), which are applied to the spare parts' component of the wet lease as well as the self-sustainment rates.

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Self-sustainment services distribution of responsibilities

Country: *Unit:*	*[Country]* *[Type of unit]*	*Remarks*
Total number of contingent personnel:	TBD	
– Staff officers:	TBD	[indicate who provides self-sustainment]
Category		
Catering	TBD	
Communication		
VHF/UHF-FM	TBD	
HF	TBD	
Telephone	TBD	
Office	TBD	
Electrical	TBD	
Minor engineering	TBD	
Explosive ordnance disposal	TBD	
Laundry and cleaning	TBD	
Tentage	TBD	
Accommodation	TBD	
Medical		
Basic	TBD	
Level 1	TBD	
Level 2 (including dental and lab)	TBD	
Level 3 (including dental and lab)	TBD	
Level 2 and 3 combined (including dental and lab)	TBD	
High-risk areas (Epidemiological)	TBD	
Laboratory only	TBD	
Dental only	TBD	
Blood and blood products	TBD	
Observation		
General	TBD	
Night observation	TBD	
Positioning	TBD	
Identification	TBD	
Nuclear, biological and chemical protection	TBD	
Field defence stores	TBD	
Miscellaneous general stores	TBD	
Bedding	TBD	
Furniture	TBD	
Welfare	TBD	
Unique equipment	TBD	

Note: TBD = to be determined.

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Annex D

Principles of verification and performance standard for major equipment provided under the wet/dry lease arrangements

Purpose

1. There are verifiable standards by which both dry and wet leases are applied and subsequently reimbursed. The following standards, and associated definitions, are designed to apply to the equipment listed in annex A to chapter 8 of the COE Manual. The standards, stated in terms of operational requirements, are designed to be generic in nature to fit the widest range of equipment.

Principles

2. The following principles are applicable to all equipment:

(a) Equipment arriving in theatre must be in a serviceable condition for use in its primary role and must already be painted with United Nations markings. Ambulances and other vehicles dedicated to the transport of medical staff or medical supplies should be clearly marked with a symbol placing it under the protection of the Geneva Convention. Any requirement to assemble the equipment due to shipping constraints will be completed by the contingent at its own expense as part of the deployment process. This will include the addition of petrol, oil and lubricants removed for the purpose of transportation;

(b) All associated minor equipment, checklists or load list items required for use with the equipment in the performance of its role will accompany the equipment or be in clearly identifiable cargo for inclusion with the equipment on arrival in theatre;

(c) Under the wet lease reimbursement, the contributor is responsible for the provision of replacement equipment, spare parts, maintenance, contracted repair. A basic 2 per cent transportation factor for the resupply of spare parts and consumables is included in the wet lease rate. This 2 per cent rate is further increased by 0.25 per cent for each complete 500-mile or 800-kilometre segment, beyond the first 500-mile or 800-kilometre segment, along the consignment route between the port of embarkation and the arrival point in the mission area;

(d) To meet serviceability standards, contingents have the option to maintain an additional 10 per cent of the MOU authorized quantities of major equipment to be deployed and redeployed with the contingent. The United Nations will be responsible for the associated deployment and redeployment as well as painting/repainting costs. However, a troop/police contributor will not receive wet or dry lease reimbursement for overstocks;

(e) A "reasonability" view is to be employed when assessing whether a performance standard has been met. However, the capabilities, staff and medical equipment and the capability to perform emergency medical procedures according to the standards for medical self-sustainment stated in annex B to chapter 3 of the COE Manual, must be present at all times. Troop/police contributors and the United Nations should not be penalized when non-performance results from the operational situation in the mission area;

(f) Any equipment damaged in transit will be the responsibility of the party responsible for making the transportation arrangements (see chapter 4 of the COE Manual for details);

(g) The term "special case" should be reserved for major equipment for which a reimbursement rate has not been established in the COE Manual. "Special case" major equipment should be of a value greater than US$ 500 (collective value of all items in the set), and with a life expectancy greater than one year. The threshold value should be reviewed during the scheduled Working Group on the Contingent-Owned Equipment meeting in 2008.

3. The United Nations inspection team will use the MOU in verifying the type and quantity of major equipment provided by the troop/police contributor.

4. A third party maintaining equipment of another troop/police contributor is to meet the same performance standards as a troop/police contributor providing maintenance of its own equipment.

5. Where a contingent is employing major equipment for self-sustainment support, the applicable troop/police contributor is not entitled to major equipment reimbursement, but only to the applicable self-sustainment reimbursement. There may be instances where a troop/police contributor provides services such as communications, medical, engineering on a force level as force assets in which case there may be an entitlement to reimbursement for major equipment whereas the same items at the unit level would be considered as minor equipment and incorporated into the overall self-sufficiency cost base. These instances will be specified in annexes B and C to the MOU where applicable.

Standards

6. The following standards are to be verified by the mission COE-inspection team.

Communications equipment

7. The provision of communications equipment for dry/wet lease reimbursement will be applied to communications' contingents providing services on a force level, that is, above the battalion or contingent level. The service must be available to all units as designated by the mission headquarters and will be included in the MOU. The MOU will specify the technical specifications to be used.

8. The equipment must be sufficient to provide the basic communications network desired by the mission. A backup capability must be retained in theatre to ensure uninterrupted service. The backup equipment will deploy and redeploy with the contingent.

9. When higher-level communication capabilities are required by non-communication units and not reimbursable under the self-sustainment rate for communications (e.g., Inmarsat), the equipment must be authorized in the MOU in which case it will be reimbursable as major equipment in the same manner as for a communications unit. Inmarsat used for national rearlink purposes is a national responsibility and is not reimbursable.

Electrical

10. This equipment is for the provision of main source generating power for base camps, company or larger dispersed locations, or specialist units requiring large power sources greater than 20 kVA (e.g., medical facilities, maintenance workshops). It is to include all associated minor equipment, consumables and wiring harnesses, and cabling to connect end-users. Lighting fixtures, accommodation circuits, and wiring are reimbursable under the electrical self-sustainment rate. When troops or specialist units from one contingent are deployed with another contingent, the responsibility for supplying the power, with a sufficient backup capacity, must be defined in the MOU of both parties.

11. Base camp main generators and generators supplying medical facilities will have a backup capability running in parallel. The backup capacity must at all times be sufficient to cover medical needs, and must be connected to the vital areas of the medical facilities, giving these facilities first priority. The combination of the output of the two generators is used to determine the reimbursement rate. In this case, an uninterrupted "around-the-clock" capability is required for all base camp main generators. Related wiring and cabling, circuit panels and transformer are to be repaired or replaced within two hours. Single generators (i.e., not running in parallel) will operate with a maximum of three hours of servicing, refuelling or repair within a 24-hour period.

12. Generators supplying medical facilities must have a backup capability running in parallel as well. The backup capacity must at all times be sufficient to cover medical needs. When troops/police or medical units from one troop/police contributor are deployed and operating with a contingent of another troop/police contributor, the responsibility for supplying power with a sufficient backup capacity, will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis and indicated in annex B to the MOU.

Engineering

13. The major equipment rates will be paid for major equipment used in engineering tasks in support of the mission. The contingent and its capability must be authorized under the MOU.

14. Engineering equipment will be maintained to ensure its immediate availability for use as deployed.

15. When an engineering unit is tasked to conduct demining/force EOD on behalf of the mission as a force asset, the equipment will be reimbursed as major equipment, where applicable, as agreed in the MOU. Ammunition and explosives consumed in demining/force EOD operations or, where the Force Commander authorizes and directs special training beyond accepted United Nations readiness standards, are reimbursable upon presentation of a claim and certification from the mission. Since the cost of ammunitions and explosives associated with special case major equipment items, such as demolition explosives used in demining/force EOD, are not included in the calculation of a monthly wet lease rate, an incremental transportation factor is not included to reimburse the cost of transportation for the replenishment. Consequently, the United Nations will reimburse for the transportation cost of the deployment, redeployment as well as replenishment of those specific ammunitions and explosives used for demining/force EOD tasks at force level using force asset major equipment.

Medical and dental

16. Only medical equipment provided as per United Nations standards and authorized in the MOU will be reimbursed as medical equipment.

17. The medical equipment stipulated in the MOU is applicable wherever medical equipment is used for the provision of medical services providing level 1, 2 and 3 services according to United Nations standards, which includes general medicine, internal medicine, surgical, other medical specialties as agreed, dental, hygiene, dispensary, blood testing and processing, X-ray, laboratory ward and stabilization/life-saving measures and capabilities and evacuation to the next level.

18. The contingents must have sufficient medical equipment as stipulated in the United Nations standards for level 1, 2 and 3 medical services in order to provide the respective outpatient and inpatient care, basic and advanced diagnostic services, basic and advanced lifesaving, basic and advanced surgical capacities and capabilities, sufficient resupply capabilities, as well as casevac/medevac capabilities and capacities in the mission area as per the MOU. Requested medical equipment must be provided and maintained in a fully operational condition, maintaining an aseptic and sterile environment as per the World Health Organization (WHO) requirements in order to ensure uninterrupted medical support and an adequate standard for medical services, including evacuation capabilities.

19. If a laboratory is included in a level 1 medical facility at the request of the United Nations, then it will be reimbursed as "laboratory only" major equipment.

20. Level 1 medical facilities are considered "force assets", thus available to all members of a United Nations mission. Therefore, level 1 hospital medical equipment is eligible for reimbursement at the major equipment rate of "level 1 hospital" listed in chapter 8 of the COE Manual.

21. The medical facilities are reimbursed for each module (i.e., level 1, 2 or 3, dental, and laboratory only) of medical equipment provided as long as the equipment meets the standards. The costing of each medical facility module, and therefore the related reimbursement rates, is based on the generic fair market value (GFMV) of each piece of medical equipment required by the module as recommended by the Phase V Working Group. The revised lists of equipment per module include all equipment required by the Phase V Working Group for the separate levels, but the non-medical equipment (e.g., generators above 20 kVA, ambulances, general hygiene facilities and water purification systems), although still a requirement listed in the medical standards, has been subtracted from the medical modules GFMV and will be listed separately as major equipment (in annex B to the MOU) for separate reimbursement. In addition, minor adjustments in the list of major equipment and clerical corrections have been made. The revised medical equipment requirements for each medical facility module are shown in the appendices to chapter 3 of the COE Manual.

22. In preparing the verification reports for medical facilities, the quality, capacity and capability, as defined in the standards, are the overriding considerations. Therefore, an expert medical opinion concerning the operational impact of any shortfall, discrepancy or corrective action or substitution undertaken, will be required before deduction may be made to the reimbursement.

Observation equipment

23. Under a wet lease, observation equipment will be maintained to ensure "round-the-clock" operability, as applicable, at all observation outposts. Routine calibration of equipment must be performed.

24. Under a dry lease arrangement, the United Nations is responsible for providing sufficient spare parts and equipment to maintain the same level of serviceability at the observation posts.

Accommodation

25. Semi-rigid structures are soft-sided, hard frame facilities that can be moved (i.e., dismantled and shipped). Rigid structures are defined as hard walled or prefabricated facilities that may be attached to local utilities/services but can be easily dismantled and moved.

26. Containers are mobile shelters used for a specific purpose/service. There are three basic types of containers: truck mounted, trailer mounted and sea containers. Truck-mounted containers can be dismounted and operated separately from the vehicle. Trailer-mounted containers need not be dismounted, but are not reimbursed as trailers in the vehicle category. Sea containers must be maintained to international standards (i.e., certified for shipping) in order to be eligible for reimbursement.

27. If a container is used as part of the support provided under a self-sustainment rate (e.g. dental, catering), its use is not reimbursable as major equipment, but is covered by the applicable self-sustainment rate.

28. Accommodation rates include all minor equipment and consumables associated with the primary function of the facility.

Aircraft

29. Owing to the special nature of aircraft, the type, quantity and performance criteria will be stipulated separately in letters of assist. The air operation unit of the mission is responsible for monitoring and reporting the performance of aircraft.

Armaments

30. Crew-served weapons must be operationally serviceable at a 90 per cent rate. Serviceability includes sighting and calibration of weapons and periodic test firing as permitted in the mission area. The United Nations defines a crew-served weapon as any weapon operated by more than one designated soldier. Ammunition for sighting, calibration, test firing and training is a consumable and is included in the wet lease maintenance rate. Therefore, training ammunition is a national responsibility unless the Force Commander/Police Commissioner specifically authorizes and directs special training beyond accepted United Nations readiness standards. When weapons are provided through the United Nations, sufficient United Nations spare parts stock will be maintained in theatre to ensure the serviceability standards.

31. The United Nations will reimburse contributing countries for deploying ammunition to and from the mission area. Since the cost of ammunition/missiles, associated with major equipment items such as anti-air, anti-armour and howitzer, and explosives used with major equipment, are not included in the calculation of a monthly wet lease rate, an incremental transportation factor is not included to reimburse the cost of transportation for the replenishment. Consequently, the United Nations will reimburse for the transportation cost of the deployment, redeployment and replenishment of those specific ammunition and for ammunition or explosives used with major equipment. Additionally, the United Nations will reimburse ammunition and explosives expended on training beyond accepted United Nations readiness standards authorized and directed by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, but not for other training/exercises within accepted United Nations readiness standards for which ammunition is considered a consumable covered in the wet lease rates or the monthly rate reimbursed under troop cost for personal weapon. Ammunition expended on operations or special training authorized and directed by the Force Commander will be reported in the reports of the Force Commander/Police Commissioner at the conclusion of individual operations and be reimbursed the initial price of ammunition on presentation of a claim by the Government and an operational ammunition expenditure certificate from the mission. Reimbursement will be made for ammunition that becomes unserviceable while in the mission area. However, troop/police contributors are responsible for deploying ammunition with an expected life in excess of the anticipated length of deployment.

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Naval vessels

32. Owing to the special nature of vessels, type, quantity and performance criteria will be stipulated separately in letters of assist.

Vehicles

33. The inspection team is responsible for verifying the equipment to ensure it is classified according to the description/category provided in documents A/C.5/49/70 and A/C.5/55/39.

34. Commercial pattern vehicles are defined as those vehicles that are readily available from a commercial source. Military pattern vehicles are specifically engineered and designed according to precise military/police specifications and are built to satisfy particular military/police mission applications. The 2004 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment developed a checklist to determine whether a commercial pattern vehicle could qualify for a military pattern rate of reimbursement in appendix 9 of annexes A and B to chapter 3 of the COE Manual. In cases where the original vehicle is of a commercial pattern, the vehicle may be considered as "military pattern" for reimbursement purposes under contingent-owned equipment, subject to MOU negotiation and are to be indicated in annex B to the MOU. Issues of whether or not an upgrade to commercial equipment entitles a troop/police contributor to military pattern equipment reimbursement are to be dealt with during the MOU negotiation at United Nations Headquarters, with paramount importance accorded to operational requirements and the principle of "reasonableness" in resolving disagreements.

35. In the case of a dry lease where the United Nations is responsible to maintain the major equipment or arrange for the maintenance of major equipment by a third party, a review of maintenance and spare parts will be conducted to determine if the cost of maintenance exceeds the maintenance rate included in the generic "wet lease" rate. In such situations, an initial assessment is required to determine if the cost of overrun is attributable to environmental or operational conditions. If the cost overrun is not attributable to local conditions but rather to the condition of the equipment, a report shall be submitted to United Nations Headquarters explaining the situation, indicating which category of equipment is subject to maintenance overrun and by what amount. In such cases the United Nations may reduce the dry lease reimbursement rate to the troop/police contributor by the amount in excess of the estimated maintenance rate included in the generic wet lease.

36. The equipment authorized in the MOU must include all minor equipment, checklist items (jacks, driver's tools, spare tire, etc.) and consumables (less fuel) associated with the vehicle.

37. **Wet lease**. Under the conditions of a wet lease, when the total number of operationally serviceable (i.e., available for use) vehicles is less than 90 per cent of the quantity authorized in the MOU in a vehicle subcategory, the reimbursement will be reduced accordingly.

38. A vehicle will be considered operationally unserviceable if it is unavailable for normal mission use for a period of time in excess of 24 hours. A contingent can hold limited operational stocks (up to 10 per cent of authorized quantity) designed as immediate replacement for vehicles lost or damaged beyond in-theatre repair capability.

39. **Dry lease**. Under the conditions of a dry lease, the vehicle will be provided in an operationally serviceable condition, with all minor equipment and checklist items, for immediate use upon arrival in the mission area. The United Nations is required to maintain operational serviceability at a minimum rate of 90 per cent of the agreed quantity in a vehicle subcategory. A vehicle will be considered operationally unserviceable if it is unavailable for normal mission usage for a period of time in excess of 24 hours. Serviceability below 90 per cent, due to the United Nations inability to maintain, might require downward adjustments to contingent tasks/missions without a corresponding reduction to other reimbursements adversely affected by reduced activity rates. The United Nations is responsible for returning the vehicle to the troop/police contributor in the same level of operational serviceability, with all minor equipment and checklist items, as originally provided.

40. **Weapons systems**. Weapons systems on all vehicles are to be serviced to ensure that the capability to perform the mission is maintained. On combat vehicles, operational serviceability is required for the main weapon and its associated fire control system. If either the weapon itself or the fire control system is inoperable, then the vehicle is considered not in service and not eligible for reimbursement. A crew served weapon is any weapon operated by more than one designated person.

41. **Painting**. To be considered serviceable for the United Nations operations, all vehicles must be painted white with appropriate United Nations markings. If this painting is not completed before deployment, reimbursement may be withheld until the standard is reached unless United Nations Headquarters has specifically authorized an exception to this requirement. Reimbursement for painting will be calculated using the standard rates per type/category of equipment multiplied by the quantity of equipment authorized in annex B (Major equipment provided by the Government) in the MOU plus an additional 10 per cent where applicable, upon confirmation by the mission through verification reports (arrival or periodic) or other means that the major equipment items were painted. Reimbursement for painting will be based on major equipment departing the mission as per the departure verification reports.

42. For special cases, if the equipment can be logically fitted or agreed between the United Nations and a troop/police contributor at the time of the MOU negotiation, into one of the existing categories, the painting/repainting rate applicable to the existing categories will apply. Otherwise, reimbursement for painting/repainting will be based on presentation of invoice of actual costs. The ratio of painting to repainting has been determined at 1:1.19, i.e., costs for repainting are reimbursable up to 1.19 times the rates for painting.

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43. Reimbursement for painting/repainting for major equipment not identified separately in annex B to the MOU but used in the performance of self-sustainment capabilities such as containers, communication vehicles, etc., should be submitted through a separate claim showing the applicable category of self-sustainment, the type and quantity of equipment. These claims will be reviewed to assess that the type and quantity of major equipment used for self-sustainment is required and reasonable and to establish where possible a logical link with existing major equipment items for which standard rates were determined. If no logical link to existing major equipment exists, the claim will be reviewed and negotiated on a case-by-case basis.

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Annex E

Principles of verification and performance standards for minor equipment and consumables provided under self-sustainment

Introduction

1. Self-sustainment is defined as logistics support for contingents in a peacekeeping mission area whereby the troop/police contributor provides some or all categories of logistics support to the contingent on a reimbursable basis. A contingent may be self-sufficient in various categories, depending to the ability of the United Nations to provide the necessary support and the contingents own capabilities. The modular concept of self-sustainment is based on the principle that troop/police contributors cannot only be partially self-sustaining in any given category. The required self-sustainment categories and any supplementary arrangements will be indicated in the respective MOU.

Purpose

2. There are verifiable standards by which the self-sustainment categories are provided and subsequently reimbursed. The following standards, and associated definitions, are designed to apply to the categories of self-sustainment listed in annex B to chapter 8 of the COE Manual. The standards, stated in terms of operational capabilities, are designed to be generic in nature leaving the details and the means of delivery of the capabilities to be discussed between the United Nations and the troop/police contributors.

Principles

3. The overarching principle regarding self-sustainment is for all troop/police contributors and contingents to adhere to the commitments made in their respective MOU to provide the agreed operational capability. Discussions between the United Nations and troop/police contributors will result in an agreement on the capabilities to be provided by the United Nations and the contingent being deployed. As a starting point for negotiation, the United Nations will identify and request from troop/police contributors those self-sustainment capabilities it cannot provide. The right of troop/police contributors to provide any or some categories of self-sustainment will be taken into consideration during the negotiation of the MOU. However, the United Nations has a responsibility to ensure that any self-sustainment services provided by a troop/police contributor meets the minimum operational capabilities, are compatible with other troop/police contributors where interface is required, and that the cost to the United Nations is similar to what it would have cost the United Nations to arrange centrally for the provision of these self-sustainment services.

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4. Only those services specifically agreed upon in the MOU to be provided by troop/police contributors will be reimbursable, at the rates listed in chapter 8 of the COE Manual, using the actual troop strength up to the personnel ceiling agreed upon in the MOU. The inspection team will refer to the respective MOU to determine the categories of self-sustainment to be provided by each contingent.

5. To be eligible for reimbursement for any self-sustainment category or subcategory, a contingent must provide all minor equipment, maintenance and consumables associated with that specific category or subcategory. Categories are subdivided to ensure flexibility and to reimburse troop/police contributors only for the minor equipment and consumables provided. Should a contingent obtain self-sustainment services from another contingent, reimbursement will be made to the troop/police contributor providing the services unless other bilateral arrangements have been made. When the United Nations provides that service or part thereof, the troop/police contributor does not receive reimbursement for the applicable category or subcategory. A troop/police contributor may choose to procure some minor equipment and consumables from another troop/police contributor on a bilateral basis, or from a civilian contractor, in which case the troop/police contributor remains eligible for reimbursement as long as it meets the operational capability and standards for the categories of self-sustainment.

6. Troop/police contributors are to take note that, in order not to disrupt the operational effectiveness of a mission, it may take up to 90 days for the United Nations to arrange for procurement and support for some self-sustainment categories. Therefore, it is of paramount importance that the United Nations be informed as soon as it becomes known to the troop contributors that a troop/police contributor will not be able or does not wish to continue providing one or some of the self-sustainment capabilities negotiated in the MOU. In these cases, the United Nations and the troop/police contributors will have to agree to an amendment to the MOU in order for the United Nations to take responsibility for the provision of self-sustainment categories that cannot be sustained by troop/police contributors.

7. Where a contingent is employing major equipment for self-sustainment support, the applicable troop/police contributor is not entitled to major equipment reimbursement, but only to the applicable self-sustainment reimbursement. There may be instances where a troop/police contributor provides services such as communications and engineering on a force level, in which case there may be an entitlement to reimbursement for major equipment whereas the same items at the unit level would be considered as minor equipment and incorporated into the overall self-sufficiency cost base and self-sustainment reimbursement. These instances will be negotiated and indicated in annexes B and C to the MOU where applicable.

8. Troop/police contributors are responsible for transportation related to resupply of contingents for consumables and minor equipment necessary for the provision of self-sustainment. The rates approved for self-sustainment include a generic premium of up to 2 per cent to compensate for the cost of transportation of self-sustainment resupply. Troop/police contributors are not eligible to additional reimbursement for the transportation of self-sustainment items.

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Standards

9. The inspection team is responsible to verify the categories or subcategories of self-sustainment agreed to in the MOU to assess if the standard of operational requirement approved by the General Assembly is being fulfilled. In the same way, the United Nations must give an account of the services provided by the United Nations as stipulated in the MOU.

Catering

10. To receive the catering self-sustainment reimbursement rate the contingent must be able to feed its troops/police with cold and hot meals in a clean and healthy environment. The contingent must:

(a) Provide kitchen facilities and equipment, including supplies, consumables, dishes and cutlery for the camps they are responsible for as detailed in the MOU;

(b) Provide deep freeze (14 days where required), cold (7 days) and dry food storage for kitchen facilities;

(c) Provide kitchen facilities with hot dishwashing capabilities;

(d) Ensure that kitchen facilities have hygienic equipment that maintains a clean and healthy environment.

Where refrigerated trucks (non-static) are required this will be reimbursed separately under major equipment.

11. The unit is responsible for maintaining and servicing its kitchen facilities, including all catering equipment, repair part and supplies such as dishes and cutlery. When the United Nations provides this service to an equivalent standard, the unit does not receive reimbursement for this category.

12. Food, water and petrol, oil and lubricants are not included in the reimbursement rates as the United Nations normally provides them. When the United Nations is unable to provide those items or for initial provisioning, reimbursement will be made by the United Nations upon presentation of a detailed claim. The claim will be reviewed at United Nations Headquarters and should include the details of the provisioning requested as per the Guidelines to Troop-Contributing Countries or other specific documented request from the United Nations as well as any other supporting substantiation.

Communications

13. The telephone is the preferred means of communication for the contingent; it will be utilized as much as possible for internal communications within the headquarters, and with non-mobile sub-elements and sub-units of the contingent located in the main base camp. The requirements for VHF/UHF-FM and HF

communications within the area of operations will be determined during the site survey and is subject to negotiation with the troop/police contributor. The standards for each communication's subcategories are defined below, in order of usage preference. To receive the communications self-sustainment reimbursement rate, the contingent must meet the following criteria:

(a) **Telephone.** The contingent will utilize the telephone as its primary means of internal communications within the main base camp. The contingent headquarters and stationary sub-elements (such as offices, workspaces, observation posts, guard posts, etc.) and sub-units, located at the main base camp, will be wired into the telephone system, as early into the operation as possible, in order to maximize the use of telephonic communications. The telephone system that is deployed should have the ability to interface with the telephone system that is provided on the mission level. The interface could be on the simplest level (i.e., two-wire trunk or better). This would then allow the contingent the ability to access the local telephone system, in cases where such systems are available. Reimbursement will be based upon the number of personnel in the main base camp and those elements of the contingent at other locations that are served by authorized contingent-provided telephone services. To receive the self-sustainment reimbursement rate, the contingent will:

(i) Provide, install, operate and maintain a switchboard and telephone network that is capable of maintaining telephonic communications within the main base camp;

(ii) Provide, install and maintain adequate numbers of telephone instruments to the contingent and its sub-units and sub-elements within the area of operations (this includes all cable, wire, and connectors, and other hardware that may be required);

(iii) Provide a sufficient stock of spare parts and consumables to support operations, and the repair or replacement of malfunctioning equipment.

(b) **VHF/UHF-FM communications.** VHF/UHF-FM communications will be used as the primary means of radio communications with sub-units and sub-elements of the contingent that are in a tactical or mobile environment, and thus unable to communicate via telephonic means. While VHF/UHF-FM communications may be used by the contingent means of backup communications to the telephone, this type of usage in itself is not a sufficient reason for reimbursement. Reimbursement will be based on the number of personnel in the contingent. To receive the self-sustainment reimbursement rate, the contingent will:

(i) Maintain one command-and-control net down to the sub-unit (section/squad) level;

(ii) Maintain one administration net;

(iii) Maintain one dismounted patrol and security net or other primary non-vehicle mounted net.

(iv) Provide a sufficient stock of spare parts and consumables to support operations and the repair or replacement of malfunctioning equipment.

(c) **HF communications.** HF communications will be used as the primary means of communications with sub-units and sub-elements of the contingent that are operating within the area of operations that are beyond range of VHF/UHF-FM communications assets and are operating in a tactical or mobile environment, and thus unable to communicate via telephone or VHF/UHF-FM. While HF communications may be used as a backup means of communications to the telephone or to VHF/UHF-FM communications, this type of usage in itself is not a sufficient reason for reimbursement. Additionally, the use of HF communications solely as a means of national rear-link will not be reimbursed. Reimbursement will be based on the authorized number of personnel in the sub-units and sub-elements of the contingent operating within the areas of operations beyond the range of VHF/UHF-FM communications assets and are operating in a tactical or mobile environment, and thus unable to communicate via telephone or VHF/UHF-FM. To receive the self-sustainment reimbursement rate, the contingent will:

(i) Communicate with sub-units and sub-elements of the contingent that are in a tactical or mobile environment, and thus unable to communicate via telephonic means, and beyond the range of VHF/UHF-FM base station communications;

(ii) Provide a command-and-control net using non-vehicular-mounted HF communications equipment;

(iii) Provide a sufficient stock of spare parts and consumables to support operations and the repair or replacement of malfunctioning equipment.

Office

14. To receive the office self-sustainment reimbursement rate, the contingent must provide:

(a) Office furniture, equipment and supplies for all unit headquarters staff;

(b) Office supplies and services to personnel within the contingent;

(c) Electronic data processing and reproduction capability, including necessary software, to run all internal headquarters correspondence and administration, including necessary databases.

15. The unit is responsible for maintaining and servicing its offices, including all equipment, repair parts and supplies.

16. The rate is to be applied against the total contingent population.

17. The United Nations could provide this capability as a complete self-contained function subject to the agreed overarching principles stated above.

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Electrical

18. To receive the electrical self-sustainment reimbursement rate the contingent must provide decentralized electrical power from generators. The decentralized power must:

(a) Ensure stable power supply to small sub-units such as observation posts and small troop camps for company, platoon or section level;

(b) Provide redundant emergency backup when the main power supply, provided through larger generators, is interrupted;

(c) Provide all necessary electrical harnesses, wiring, circuitry and lighting sets.

19. This is not the primary electrical power supply for larger units, which is covered under the major equipment rate.

20. The United Nations could provide this capability as a complete self-contained function subject to the agreed overarching principles stated above.

Minor engineering

21. To receive the minor engineering self-sustainment reimbursement rate the contingent must be able, within its accommodation areas, to:

(a) Undertake non-field defensive minor construction;

(b) Handle minor electrical repairs and replacement;

(c) Undertake repairs to plumbing and water systems;

(d) Conduct minor maintenance and other light repair work;

(e) Provide all related workshop equipment, construction tools and supplies.

Minor engineering reimbursement rate does not include garbage and sewage collection. Garbage collection from a centralized location per unit is a United Nations responsibility.

Explosive ordnance disposal

22. To receive the EOD self-sustainment reimbursement rate the contingent must have the capability for EOD to secure the unit's accommodation area. The contingent must have the ability to:

(a) Locate and evaluate unexploded ordnance;

(b) Dismantle or destroy isolated ordnance that is considered a threat to the contingent's safety;

(c) Provide all related minor equipment, personal protective clothing and consumables.

Ammunition used for disposing of unexploded EOD under self-sustainment is included in consumables and is not reimbursable separately.

23. EOD self-sustainment is only reimbursable when the United Nations has established an operational requirement and specifically requested that service be provided. The requirement for this support will not exist in all missions and will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

24. When a troop/police contributor providing force-level engineering support is tasked to provide EOD sustainment support to another troop/police contributor's accommodation areas, the country performing the EOD support should receive EOD sustainment reimbursement, including the population of the supported contingent.

25. Disposal of significant quantities of ordnance, for example large-scale demolitions resulting from surrendered ammunition and minefields, will be handled by engineering contingents provided by the United Nations.

Laundry and cleaning

26. To receive the laundry and cleaning self-sustainment reimbursement rate the contingent must:

(a) Provide laundry for all military/police and personal clothing, including dry-cleaning of operationally required specialist clothing and cleaning facilities for all contingent personnel;

(b) Ensure all laundry and cleaning facilities have hygienic equipment that enables a clean and healthy environment to be maintained, i.e., cleaning of accommodation and office areas;

(c) Provide all related equipment, maintenance and supplies.

27. When a contingent is geographically dispersed, and the United Nations is only able to provide laundry and cleaning to a portion of the contingent, the troop/police contributor will receive the laundry and cleaning self-sustainment rate for those personnel not serviced by the United Nations.

Tentage

28. To receive the tentage self-sustainment reimbursement rate the contingent must have the ability to (read in conjunction with the Guidelines to Troop-Contributing Countries):

(a) House personnel in tented accommodations. Tentage includes flooring and the ability to heat and cool, as appropriate;

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(b) Provide ablutions capability under tentage, in which case the ablution facilities will be reimbursed under major equipment;

(c) Provide temporary offices/workspace in tentage.

29. The United Nations can provide this capability as a complete self-contained function subject to the agreed overarching principles for the provision of self-sustainment categories. When the United Nations notifies a troop/police contributor prior to the contingent deploying that this capability is not required, the troop/police contributor will not receive reimbursement for this category. Contingents will initially receive tentage reimbursement for up to six months if not accommodated by the United Nations. If the United Nations confirms that the capability is required, the deploying contingent will continue to decide if it is to provide its own tentage capability, and be reimbursed accordingly.

30. When the United Nations is unable to provide permanent, semi-rigid, or rigid accommodation for a contingent after six months in tents, the troop/police contributor will be entitled to receive reimbursement at both the tentage and accommodation self-sustainment rates. This combined rate will continue until personnel are housed to the standard specified under the accommodation rate. The Secretariat may request a temporary waiver of the application of this dual payment principle for these short-duration missions where the provision of hard accommodation is demonstrably and clearly impractical and not cost-effective.

Accommodation

31. To receive the accommodation self-sustainment reimbursement rate the troop/police contributor must (read in conjunction with the Guidelines to Troop-Contributing Countries):

(a) Purchase or construct a permanent rigid structure to accommodate the contingent's personnel. This structure is fixed with heating, lighting, flooring, sanitation, and running water. The rate is based on a standard of nine square metres per person;

(b) Provide heaters and/or air conditioners for the accommodation as required by the local climatic conditions;

(c) Provide furniture for eating facilities where necessary.

32. When the United Nations provides accommodation to an equivalent standard, the troop/police contributor does not receive reimbursement for this category.

33. Warehouses and equipment storage are not included in the accommodation self-sustainment reimbursement rate. This will be handled either through the semi-rigid and rigid structures reimbursed as major equipment or on a bilateral special case arrangement between the troop/police contributor and the United Nations.

34. When the United Nations is unable to provide accommodation to an equivalent standard and the contingent rents a suitable structure, the troop/police contributor will be reimbursed the actual rental cost on a bilateral special case arrangement between the troop/police contributor and the United Nations.

Medical

35. In implementing the following principles and standards, the following definitions are used:

(a) Medical equipment. Accountable major equipment (identified by # in appendices 2.1, 3.1, 4.1, 5 and 6 to annexes A and B to chapter 3 of the COE Manual) for the provision of medical support in United Nations level 1, 2 or 3 medical facilities;

(b) Drugs. Drugs produced according to WHO standards and consumed in the provision of medical support in United Nations level 1, 2 or 3 medical facilities;

(c) Medical supplies. Expendable supplies and minor equipment (identified by @ in appendices 2.1, 3.1, 4.1, 5 and 6) consumed in the provision of medical support in United Nations levels 1, 2 or 3 medical facilities;

(d) Medical self-sustainment. The supply and resupply of drugs and medical supplies for the provision of medical support in United Nations level 1, 2 or 3 medical facilities;

(e) High-risk mission. A mission with high incidence of endemic infectious diseases for which no vaccinations exist. All other missions are considered "normal-risk mission". This definition is for use in determining eligibility for reimbursement of the self-sustainment rate for high-risk areas (epidemiological);

(f) For the purpose of establishing eligibility to medical care through United Nations missions medical facilities, the following personnel are considered part of a United Nations mission:

(i) United Nations-formed military police and United Nations-formed civilian police units;

(ii) United Nations military and United Nations civilian police personnel not members of formed units;

(iii) United Nations international civilian staff;

(iv) United Nations Volunteers;

(v) Locally employed United Nations staff, where applicable.

36. Medical support and security are essential at all times; therefore, a troop/police contributor cannot be partially self-sustaining in the medical self-sustainment subcategories. Level 1 medical care is a troop/police contributor's responsibility;

however, each level 1 facility is to provide medical support and care to all United Nations staff permanently or temporarily in their area of responsibility. As a matter of principle this occasional level 1 care should be provided in an emergency with no fee; however, troop/police contributors may choose to seek reimbursement for services rendered; therefore, there is a requirement to document or register emergency services provided. All United Nations medical facilities are responsible for emergency medical services for all United Nations troops and United Nations staff in their area of responsibility. Except in emergencies, specialists and levels 2 and 3 facilities can request a referral from a level 1 facility before accepting a patient. If medical facilities are required to render services to a large number of civilian personnel, a fee schedule and procedures are to be agreed upon during the MOU negotiations.

37. A troop/police contributor that cannot provide all medical capabilities according to the standards listed in annex B to chapter 3 must advise the Secretariat during the negotiation of the MOU and in all cases prior to deployment.

38. The contingent Commander must inform the mission immediately if a troop/police contributor, while deployed, finds that it cannot adequately supply medical equipment, drugs or consumables under self-sustainment. If the troop/police contributor cannot find another contributor to offer resupply on a bilateral basis, the United Nations must take over the resupply of drugs, consumables and medical supplies permanently. The responsibility to provide medical personnel and medical services remains with the troop/police contributor. Medical self-sustainment will not be reimbursed from the day the troop/police contributor cannot provide full self-sustainment resupply.

39. To ensure that all personnel receive the medical care to which they are entitled and to ensure that there is an effective and equitable system for reimbursement for medical self-sustainment, all uniformed personnel, police and military, shall be assigned to medical facilities being responsible for their medical care. The assignment can be as part of a unit (for formed units) or on an individual basis (civilian police, military observers and Headquarters staff). Each individual shall be assigned to a level 1 facility, a level 2 facility and a level 3 facility, where applicable.

40. It is the responsibility of the Force Medical Officer/Chief Medical Officer to ensure that all personnel be informed upon entry into the mission as to the medical facilities responsible for their care, and to ensure that all medical facilities are notified as to who are assigned to the facility. The same information/notification must be given whenever individuals and units move from the area of responsibility of one facility to that of another.

41. On the fifteenth day of every month a list stating the number of uniformed personnel assigned to each medical facility shall be forwarded to the Finance Management and Support Service/Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section, with a copy to the Logistics Support Division/Medical Support Section.

42. All international civilian staff must be assigned to medical facilities in the same manner as uniformed personnel, but unless this is explicitly stated in the MOU under medical facilities or medical self-sustainment, this will not create eligibility for reimbursements.

43. All United Nations level 2 and 3 medical facilities must be equipped and staffed to receive and treat all United Nations troops and staff regardless of gender, religion or culture, preserving the dignity and individuality of all patients.

44. Medical staff must be at the forefront in promoting HIV awareness, its method of infection and its prevention. No medical staff or patient must be discriminated against due to verified or suspected HIV. Testing in a United Nations facility must be voluntary and confidential, and no HIV test must be performed without there being a system of counselling.

45. The reimbursement for self-sustainment medical services, including medically related minor equipment, tools, supplies and consumables, will be made at the rate of self-sustainment for the level of service provided and be calculated on the total personnel strength of the units/contingents for which a medical facility is responsible as agreed in the MOU (the actual strength numbers will be used for calculation of reimbursement).

46. If a troop/police contributor provides medical services to United Nations standards, which includes services of more than one level, these levels shall be accumulated accordingly. However, when a level 3 medical facility covers an area where there is no medical facility providing level 2 medical services, the level 2 and level 3 self-sustainment rates are not accumulated. The level 2 and 3 combined self-sustainment rate is to be used and the calculation of the reimbursement is to be based on the actual troop/police strength of those contingents assigned to the level 3 medical facility for both level 2 and 3 medical care.

47. To be eligible for reimbursement for the medical self-sustainment rate the medical facility must provide medical "self-sustainment", including all related staff, equipment, drugs and supplies, for basic, level 1, level 2, level 3, blood and blood products, and high-risk areas (epidemiological), as agreed upon in the MOU. The level of equipment must meet United Nations standards as specified in the "United Nations levels of medical support" (A/C.5/54/49, annex VIII, appendices I and II, and amended in A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, annex B, paras. 31-36) for a medical facility and must be indicated in the MOU. Drugs and consumables must meet WHO standards.

48. In preparing the verification reports for medical self-sustainment, the quality, capacity and capability, as defined in the standards, are the overriding considerations. Therefore an expert medical opinion, concerning the operational impact of any shortfall, discrepancy or corrective action or substitution undertaken, will be required before deduction may be made to the reimbursement.

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49. A summary of the United Nations standards for each level of medical service of self-sustainment rates is shown below. Complete details of the United Nations standards of medical services are stipulated in document A/C.5/55/39, annex III.A. Additional information on entry medical examination, immunization policy, malaria prophylaxis and vector control, and HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases is contained in A/C.5/55/39, annex III.C. For ease of reference, procedures for immunization, malaria and HIV are included in chapter 3, annex B, appendix 7 of the COE Manual. The entry medical examination form can also be found in the Medical Support Manual.

(a) **Basic level (first aid)**

Comprises the basic immediate first aid provided to a casualty by the nearest person on-site at the point of injury including personal medical and hygiene supplies (e.g., field dressing, repellent, personal water purification, aspirin etc.). All United Nations peacekeepers must have basic knowledge and skills in first aid.

(b) **Level 1 (primary health and emergency care)**

(i) Comprises the first level where medical assistance is provided by a doctor and a medical team. This level of support is usually provided by organic medical teams of the field units who provide resuscitation, stabilization, triage and evacuation of ill or injured personnel;

(ii) Provides casualty collection and evacuation to higher levels of medical care (level 2 and/or level 3);

(iii) Handles routine sick calls and the management of minor sick and injured;

(iv) Implements disease, non-battle injury and stress-preventive measures;

(v) Is responsible for education and the promotion of awareness and prevention of the spread of HIV in the area of responsibility;

(vi) Provides treatment to 20 ambulatory patients per day, holding capacity of 5 patients up to 2 days, medical supplies and consumables for 60 days;

(vii) Provides medical services based on troop/police strength up to battalion level;

(viii) Offers emergency medical services to all United Nations personnel in the area of responsibility;

(ix) Actual composition and number of level 1 medical personnel may vary depending on the operational requirements, and as agreed upon in the MOU.

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(c) **Level 2 (basic field hospital)**

(i) Comprises a medical facility (basic field hospital) with limited specialist expertise (doctors) and limited (basic) surgical, intensive care, dental, laboratory, X-ray, ward, sterilization and pharmaceutical capabilities (e.g., life, limb and organ-saving surgery, definitive treatment against a wide variety of common diseases/illnesses);

(ii) Capability of 3 to 4 surgical operations per day, hospitalization of 10 to 20 sick or wounded up to 7 days, up to 40 outpatients per day, 5 to 10 dental consultations per day, medical supplies, fluids and consumables for 60 days;

(iii) Provides climate-controlled storage and transport capability (cold chain) to prevent the deterioration or contamination of blood and blood products;

(iv) Administers blood and blood products according to the compatibility of blood groups and rhesus factors using approved hygiene to prevent contamination;

(v) Performs blood testing and grouping;

(vi) If agreed in the MOU, supplies specialist services according to the needs of the mission (e.g., gynaecologist, specialist in tropical medicine, stress counsellor);

(vii) Provides advanced specialist medical care to stabilize serious injured personnel for transport in level 3 medical facility;

(viii) Provides a specialist team for collecting seriously injured personnel from the site of injury and escort patients in serious condition to higher-level care;

(ix) Provides medical and dental services based on troop/police strength up to brigade level;

(x) Actual composition and number of level 2 medical personnel may vary depending on the operational requirements, and agreed upon in the MOU.

(d) **Level 3 (advanced field hospital)**

(i) Comprises a fully equipped and staffed multidisciplinary (advanced) field hospital which provides all major medical and surgical specialities;

(ii) Provides advanced services in surgical, intensive care, dental (emergency dental surgery), laboratory, X-ray, ward and pharmaceutical capabilities;

(iii) Performs up to 10 surgical operations per day, provides hospitalization of 50 patients up to 30 days, up to 60 outpatient consultations per day, up to 10 dental consultations per day, up to 20 X-rays and 40 lab tests per day, medical supplies and consumables for 60 days;

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(iv) Provides climate-controlled storage and transport capability (cold chain) to prevent the deterioration or contamination of blood and blood products;

(v) Administers blood and blood products according to the compatibility of blood groups and rhesus factors, using approved hygiene to prevent contamination;

(vi) Performs blood testing and grouping;

(vii) If agreed in the MOU, supplies specialist services according to the needs of the mission (e.g., gynaecologist, specialist in tropical medicine, stress counsellor);

(viii) Provides a specialist team for collecting seriously injured personnel from the site of injury and escort patients in serious condition to higher-level care;

(ix) Provides medical and dental services based on troop/police strength as operationally defined;

(x) Actual composition and number of level 3 medical personnel may vary depending on the operational requirements, and agreed upon in the MOU.

(e) **Blood and blood products**

(i) Blood and blood products will be provided by the United Nations according to United Nations standards, including transport, testing, handling and administration unless the medical facility level 2 or 3 troop/police contributor believes it necessary to negotiate the issue. In such instances this will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis and reflected in annex C to this MOU;

(ii) Provides climate-controlled storage and transport capability (cold chain) to prevent the deterioration or contamination of blood and blood products;

(iii) Administers blood and blood products according to the compatibility of blood groups and rhesus factors using approved hygiene to prevent contamination;

(iv) Performs blood testing and grouping.

(f) **High-risk areas (epidemiological)**

Provides medical supplies, chemoprophylaxes and prevention in areas with a high incidence of endemic infectious disease for which there is no vaccine.

(g) **Dental**

(i) Provides dental care to maintain the dental health of unit personnel;

(ii) Provides basic or emergency dental procedures;

(iii) Maintains a sterilization capability;

(iv) Conducts minor prophylactic procedures;

(v) Provides oral hygiene education to unit personnel.

50. The administration of vaccinations, as recommended by the United Nations, is a national responsibility. The United Nations will provide necessary information on what kind of vaccination and preventive measures will be given to all United Nations personnel prior to deployment. If any United Nations personnel deploys without proper vaccinations and prophylaxes, the United Nations will provide necessary booster shots and prophylaxes. In these cases, the United Nations will deduct any expenses for initial vaccinations which could have been initiated prior to deployment from the self-sustainment payment of troop/police contributors.

Observation

51. To receive the observation self-sustainment rate the contingent must be able to carry out observations throughout their area of operation. The standards for each of the three subcategories are as follows:

(a) **General observation**: Provide hand-held binoculars for general observation use.

(b) **Night observation**:

(i) Provide the capability for passive or active infrared, thermal, or image intensification night-time line of sight visual observation;

(ii) Be capable of detecting, identifying and categorizing persons or items within a range of 1,000 metres or more;

(iii) Be able to conduct night-time patrols and intercept missions.

The United Nations can provide the night observation capability as a complete self-contained function subject to the agreed overarching principles stated above.

(c) **Positioning**: Be able to determine the exact geographical location of a person or item within the area of operations through the combined use of Global Positioning Systems and laser range finders.

The reimbursement for the observation category is based on meeting the operational requirements.

52. The contingent must provide all related equipment, maintenance and supplies. Night observation and positioning rates will only be reimbursed when requested by the United Nations.

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Identification

53. To receive the identification self-sustainment rate the contingent must be able to:

(a) Conduct surveillance operations with photographic equipment, such as videotape and single lens reflex cameras;

(b) Process and edit the obtained visual information;

(c) Provide all related equipment, maintenance and supplies.

When the United Nations provides this service to equivalent standards, the unit does not receive reimbursement for this category.

Nuclear, biological and chemical protection

54. To receive the NBC protection self-sustainment rate the contingent must be able to operate fully protected in any NBC threat environment. This includes the ability to:

(a) Detect and identify NBC agents with appropriate detection equipment at the unit level;

(b) Conduct initial decontamination operations for all personnel and personal equipment in a NBC threat environment;

(c) Provide all personnel with the necessary NBC protection clothing and equipment (e.g., protective mask, coveralls, gloves, personal decontamination kits, injectors);

(d) Provide all related equipment, maintenance and supplies. NBC protection will only be reimbursed when requested by the United Nations.

Field defence stores

55. To receive the field defence stores self-sustainment reimbursement rate the contingent must:

(a) Secure own base camps with adequate field defence facilities (e.g., barbed-wire fences, sandbags and other field defence obstacles);

(b) Establish early warning and detection systems to protect contingent premises;

(c) Prepare self-defence fortification works (e.g., small shelters, trenches and observation posts) not tasked to specialized engineering contingents;

(d) Provide all related equipment, maintenance and supplies.

56. The United Nations can provide this capability as a complete self-contained function subject to the agreed overarching principles stated above. A guide to the stores required for providing a suitable level of field defence for a contingent of 850 personnel can be found in chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix VIII, of the COE Manual.

Miscellaneous general stores

57. To receive the self-sustainment reimbursement rate for each of the three subcategories of miscellaneous general stores a contingent must provide:

(a) **Bedding**: bed linen, blankets, mattress covers, pillows, and towels. Sleeping bags may be an acceptable substitute for bed linen and blankets. Sufficient quantities must be provided to allow for rotation and cleaning;

(b) **Furniture**: bed, mattress, nightstand, table light, and locker for each person, or other appropriate furniture to provide an adequate living space;

(c) **Welfare**: appropriate levels of equipment and amenities for the morale and well being of troop/police contributor's personnel.

Unique equipment

58. Any special minor equipment or consumables not covered in the above self-sustainment rates will be handled as unique equipment. These items will be handled on a bilateral special case arrangement between the troop/police contributor and the United Nations.

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Annex F

Definitions

1. **Accepted United Nations readiness standards** means that every unit/formation, ship, weapon system or equipment must be capable of performing the missions or functions for which it is organized or designed to enable the mission's mandate to be achieved.

2. **Consumables** means supplies of a general nature, consumed on a routine basis. Consumables include combat supplies, general and technical stores, defence stores, ammunition/explosives and other basic commodities in support of major equipment as well as in support of minor equipment and personnel.

3. **Contingent** means all formed units, personnel and equipment of the troop/police contributor deployed to the mission area under this memorandum.

4. **Contingent-owned equipment** means major equipment, and minor equipment and consumables, deployed and operated by the troop/police contributor's contingent in the performance of peacekeeping operations.

5. **Environmental conditions factor** means a factor applicable to the reimbursement rates for major equipment and for self-sustainment to take into account the increased costs borne by the troop/police contributor for extreme mountainous, climatic and terrain conditions. This factor is only applicable under conditions of significant anticipated additional costs to the troop/police contributor. The factor is determined at the outset of the mission by the technical survey team, and is applied universally within the mission. The factor is not to exceed 5 per cent of the rates.

6. **Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD)** means, in the context of force EOD, the detection, identification, onsite evaluation, rendering safe, recovery and final disposal of unexploded ammunition. It is conducted on behalf of the mission by a specialist unit as a force asset. Force EOD operations may conduct activities in all or part of the mission area. It may also include ammunition that has become hazardous by damage or deterioration.

7. **Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD)** means, in the context of self-sustainment, EOD conducted by a unit within its accommodation/camp area.

8. **Force Commander** means the officer, appointed under the authority of the Secretary-General, responsible for all military operations within the mission.

9. **Forced abandonment** means actions resulting from a decision approved by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner or his authorized representative or a provision in the rules of engagement which results in the loss of custody and control of equipment and supplies.

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10. **Generic fair market value (GFMV)** means equipment valuations for reimbursement purposes. It is computed as the average initial purchase price plus any major capital improvements, adjusted for inflation and discounted for any prior usage, or the replacement value, whichever is less. The generic fair market value includes all issue items associated with the equipment in the performance of its operational role.

11. **Government** means the Government of the participating State.

12. **Head of Mission** means the Special Representative/Commander appointed by the Secretary-General with the consent of the Security Council responsible for all United Nations activities within the mission.

13. **Hostile action** means an incident from the action(s) of one or more belligerents, which has a direct and significant negative impact on the personnel and/or equipment of a troop/police contributor. Different activities may be characterized as a single hostile action when these activities can be related to each other on common ground.

14. **Hostile action/forced abandonment factor** means a factor applied to each category of self-sustainment rates and to the spares element (or half of the estimated maintenance rate) of the wet lease rate to compensate the troop/police contributor for loss and damage. The factor is determined at the outset of the mission by the technical survey team, and is applied universally within the mission. The factor is not to exceed 5 per cent of the rates.

15. **Incremental transportation factor** means a factor to cover the incremental costs of transportation of spare parts and consumables under the wet lease system or lease for maintenance in increments of 0.25 per cent of the leasing rate for each complete 800 kilometres (500 miles) distance, beyond the first 800 kilometres (500 miles), along a consignment route between the port of embarkation in the home country and the port of entry in the mission area. For landlocked countries or countries where equipment is moved by road or rail to and from the mission area, the port of entry in the mission area will be an agreed border crossing point.

16. **Intensified operational condition factor** means a factor applicable to the reimbursement rates for major equipment and for self-sustainment rates to compensate the troop/police contributor for increased costs resulting from the scope of the task assigned, the length of logistics chains, non-availability of commercial repair and support facilities, and other operational hazards and conditions. The factor is determined at the outset of the mission by the technical survey team, and is applied universally within the mission. The factor is not to exceed 5 per cent of the rates.

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17. **Lease of major equipment:**

(a) **Dry lease** means a contingent-owned equipment reimbursement system where the troop/police contributor provides equipment to the mission and the United Nations assumes responsibility for maintaining the equipment. The troop/police contributor is reimbursed for the non-availability of its military resources for its national interest of deployed major and associated minor equipment;

(b) **Wet lease** means a contingent-owned reimbursement system where the troop/police contributor provides and assumes responsibility for maintaining and supporting deployed major items of equipment, together with the associated minor equipment. The troop/police contributor is entitled to reimbursement for providing this support.

18. **Loss or damage** means a total or partial elimination of equipment and/or supplies resulting from:

(a) A no-fault incident;

(b) The actions of one or more belligerents;

(c) A decision approved by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner.

19. **Maintenance rate** means the reimbursement rate to compensate the Government for maintenance costs comprising spare parts, contracted repair, and third and fourth line maintenance that is required to keep major equipment items operational to the specified standards, and return the item to operational condition upon return from the mission area. The costs of personnel involved in first and second line maintenance is excluded from the rate, as they are reimbursed separately. The rate includes an incremental transportation rate to cover general transportation costs of spare parts. This rate forms part of the "wet lease" rate.

20. **Major equipment** means major items directly related to the unit mission as mutually determined by the United Nations and the troop/police contributor. Major equipment is accounted for either by category or individually. Separate reimbursement rates apply for each category of items of major equipment. These rates include reimbursement for minor equipment and consumables in support of the item of major equipment.

21. **Minor equipment** means equipment in support of contingents, such as catering, accommodation, non-specialist communication and engineering and other mission-related activities. Specific accounting of minor equipment is not required. Minor equipment is divided into two categories: items designed to support major equipment; and items that directly or indirectly support personnel. For personnel related minor equipment, rates of reimbursement for self-sustainment apply.

22. **No-fault incident** means an incident resulting from an accidental occurrence or negligent conduct, but not including acts attributable to wilful misconduct or gross negligence, on the part of an operator/custodian of equipment.

23. **Operational ammunition** means ammunition (including aircraft self-defence systems such as chaff or infrared flares) that the United Nations and troop/police contributors agree to deploy to the mission area so that it is readily available for use in the event of need. Ammunition expended for operational training/exercise beyond accepted United Nations readiness standards on the authority of and at the specific direction of the Force Commander, in anticipation of an operational requirement, will be considered operational ammunition.

24. **Police Commissioner** means the officer, appointed under the authority of the Secretary-General, responsible for all police operations within the mission.

25. **Predeployment visit** are visits by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations/field mission teams, comprising representatives from appropriate functional areas (Force Generation Service, Finance Management and Support Service, Logistics Support Division, etc.), to Member States' countries. They are undertaken to assist Member States to prepare their contingents for deployment and to ensure that Member State contributions meet the operational requirements of the mission and deployment timings.

26. **Self-sufficiency/self-sustainment** means a logistics support concept for troop contingent/police unit in a peacekeeping mission whereby the contributing State provides some specific or all logistics support to the contingent on a reimbursable basis.

27. **Unique equipment** means any special minor equipment or consumables not covered in the above self-sustainment rates and will be handled as unique equipment. These items will be handled on a bilateral special case arrangement between the troop contributor and the United Nations.

Chapter 10

Responsibilities for contingent-owned equipment system of reimbursement

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Chapter 10

A. Headquarters responsibilities

Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations

1. Review and approve the concept of operations prepared by the Military Adviser or Police Adviser in consultation with the Assistant Secretary-General for Mission Support. Utilizing an integrated approach, periodically review the capabilities of contingents, their major and minor equipment holdings and their self-sustainment capabilities needed to meet the operational requirements of the mission.

Assistant Secretary-General for Mission Support

2. Review the concept of operations prepared by the Military Adviser or the Police Adviser.

3. Review and co-approve the mission factors developed by the Technical Survey Team.

4. Review and sign the memorandum of understanding (MOU) with troop/police contributors on behalf of the United Nations.

Military Planning Service of the Military Division/Strategic Policy and Deployment Section of the Police Division

5. Military Planning Service of the Military Division/Strategic Policy and Development Section of the Police Division prepare and periodically review the concept of operations, and the operational requirements of a peacekeeping mission, in terms of units/contingents, personnel, major equipment and logistical support.

6. The Military Division/Police Division to lead the Technical Survey Team using the guidelines contained in the COE Manual and develop a recommendation for mission factors for review and approval by the Military Adviser/Police Adviser and the Assistant Secretary-General for Mission Support. Assess request for mission factors review received from a mission or contingent commanders and make a recommendation to the Military Adviser/Police Adviser whether a review should be undertaken.

7. The Military/Police Adviser is to review and co-approve the mission factors developed by the Technical Survey Team.

8. Issue formal requests to troop/police contributors for specific units/contingents contributions.

Force Generation Service of the Military Division/Mission Management and Support Section of the Police Division

9. The Force Generation Service of the Military Division/Mission Management and Support Section of the Police Division is the point of contact with the Permanent Missions to the United Nations for all military/police contributions. Once troop/police contributors and the Force Generation Service/Police Division

agree in principle to a contribution, the process of negotiating a MOU is initiated by the Finance Management and Support Service/Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section and further questions from troop/police contributors are to be directed to the focal point for MOU negotiation in the Finance Management and Support Service/Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section.

10. Based on the approved concept of operations, identify the operational requirements of a peacekeeping mission, in terms of units/contingents, personnel, major equipment and logistical support and prepare draft positions for personnel and major equipment for consolidation by the Finance Management and Support Service/Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section for negotiation with troop/police contributors. Provide input and comments to the Logistics Support Division on self-sustainment categories directly related to operations.

11. Review troop/police contributors submissions for "special case" equipment, in consultation with the Logistics Support Division/Finance Management and Support Service. In consultation with the Logistics Support Division, the Mine Action Service or other services, as applicable, make a recommendation on the operational requirement for a particular "special case", on the reasonability of the cost of the item, useful life and monthly maintenance cost submitted by troop/police contributors. Provide concurrence on "special case" for approval by the Director of the Administrative Support Division and for negotiation with troop/police contributors.

12. In consultation with the Logistics Support Division/Finance Management and Support Service, identify shortfalls in major equipment and self-sustainment, and take the lead to follow-up with troop/police contributors and missions to ensure corrective actions are taken, if required.

13. Review the final draft of the MOU and provide clearance.

14. In consultation with the Logistics Support Division, identify the implications on operations arising from changes in logistics support requirements within a mission area.

Logistics Support Division

15. Identify requirements of a peacekeeping mission, in consultation with the Force Generation Service/Police Division where required, for major equipment necessary for logistics support e.g. engineering, communications, medical and provide this information to the Finance Management and Support Service/Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section for consolidation in the draft position for negotiation with troop/police contributors.

16. Provide a position for self-sustainment requirements, in consultation with the Force Generation Service/Police Division and other services, as appropriate, for some categories of self-sustainment where required, taking account of the global capability of the United Nations to provide self-sustainment, to the Finance Management and Support Service/Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section for negotiation with troop/police contributors.

17. In consultation with the Force Generation Service/Police Division/Finance Management and Support Service, identify the implications for logistics support requirements arising from changes in operational requirements within a mission area.

18. Assist the Force Generation Service/Police Division as part of the Technical Survey Team to develop the mission factors.

19. Review troop/police contributors "special case" submissions for major equipment related to logistics or support. In consultation with the Force Generation Service/Police Division, the Mine Action Service or other service, as applicable, make a recommendation on the requirement for a particular "special case", on the reasonability of the cost of the item, useful life and monthly maintenance cost submitted by troop/police contributors. Provide concurrence on "special case" for approval by the Assistant Secretary-General for Mission Support or the delegated authority and negotiation with troop/police contributors.

20. Act as the focal point for the implementation, administration and management of the MOU in the mission area:

(a) Ensure that procedures and guidelines are in place to ensure that effective and efficient mechanisms are in place in the missions to administer and manage the MOU;

(b) Establish procedures to implement effective and consistent verification reports and other inspection reports;

(c) Act as the liaison point between the missions and the Finance Management and Support Service/Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section to obtain clarification from the missions on discrepancies/shortfalls identified in the verification reports;

(d) Provide expert advice and recommendations in the functional areas of expertise of the Logistics Support Division in assisting the Finance Management and Support Service in assessing the eligibility of reimbursement where shortfalls/discrepancies have been identified in the verification reports;

(e) In consultation with the Force Generation Service/Mission Management and Support Section/Finance Management and Support Service, identify shortfalls in self-sustainment and major equipment and assist the Force Generation Service/Mission Management and Support Section, as the lead service, to follow-up with troop/police contributors and missions to ensure corrective actions are taken, where required.

21. Ensure that the United Nations provides the requisite self-sustainment services as stated in the MOU.

22. Review the MOU and provide Logistics Support Division clearance.

Director of the Administrative Support Division

23. Ensure effective and efficient management and control of the MOU by the Secretariat.

24. Review and approve the submission by troop/police contributors for "special case" rates.

Finance Management and Support Service

25. Based on the positions and comments provided by the Military Division/Police Division, the Logistics Support Division, the Mine Action Service and other services involved in a specific mission, prepare a draft MOU to negotiate with troop/police contributors.

26. Coordinate/convene troop/police contributors for negotiation with all relevant services/sections/units and troop/police contributors and conduct the discussion to convey the United Nations position, agreed upon internally in advance with all functional experts. Act as a focal point for communications between the Permanent Missions of troop/police contributors and the Secretariat for any questions/clarifications regarding the MOU and subsequent amendments, where applicable.

27. Where the negotiation process leads to requests for change in the text of the model MOU, consult the Office of Legal Affairs where the changes requested appear substantial to obtain a formal opinion to submit to the Assistant Secretary-General for Mission Support.

28. Act as the focal point for providing clarification of General Assembly resolutions, in consultation with expert advice where required, on the policies and procedures concerning reimbursement and control of contingent-owned equipment of troop/police contributors participating in peacekeeping missions. Act as focal point for collecting comments on the COE Manual and update of the COE Manual.

29. Ensure the completeness and accuracy of calculations of estimated costs for major equipment and self-sustainment for inclusion in budget proposals. Revise costs and budget proposals where changes are required as a result of negotiation with troop/police contributors or as a result of position changes from the United Nations.

30. Collect all expert advice regarding discrepancies/shortfalls and recommend, taking into account precedents, other similar cases, etc., if an adjustment to the reimbursement is warranted. Calculate and process the certification of the reimbursement to troop/police contributors.

31. Review troop/police contributors submissions for "special case" for major equipment. Calculate the wet, dry and maintenance rates in accordance with the guidelines of the COE Manual. Forward to relevant services/units for review and comments on "reasonability" of submission. Once comments/recommendations are received, make adjustments, if applicable, and forward for approval by the Assistant Secretary-General for Mission Support or his delegated authority for negotiation with troop/police contributors.

32. Review Memorandum of Understanding and provide Finance Management and Support Service clearance.

Office of Legal Affairs

33. Review the specific MOU where changes and amendments requested are substantial and provide recommendations.

34. Review and provide recommendations for dispute resolution with troop/police contributors, where required.

B. Peacekeeping mission responsibilities

Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Head of Mission

35. Utilizing an integrated approach, periodically review the capabilities of contingents, their major and minor equipment holdings and their self-sustainment capabilities needed to meet the operational requirements of the mission.

Force Commander/Police Commissioner

36. In consultation with the Contingent Commanders, assist the Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer to establish appropriate mechanisms and procedures to ensure the efficient and effective administration and management of the MOU between the United Nations and troop/police-contributing countries.

37. In consultation with Contingent Commanders, assist the Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer to ensure that verification inspections are conducted in accordance with the schedules and procedures established by the Secretariat. Review and co-approve with the Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer and Contingent Commanders, verification reports, including arrival, periodic, operational readiness and departure verification reports.

38. In consultation with the Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer, ensure that shortages, surpluses and unserviceabilities of major and minor equipment and discrepancies in self-sustainment capabilities, identified during inspections are the subject of follow-up with the Contingent Commanders and corrective actions are taken at the local level. In consultation with the Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer, report persistent shortfalls, surpluses, unserviceabilities and other discrepancies to the Secretariat for action by the appropriate Headquarters/offices.

39. In consultation with the Contingent Commanders, assist the Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer to ensure that the United Nations (mission) provides services as required in the MOU. Advise the Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer of changes in the level of support and standards of the military/police component of the mission is able to provide to a contingent.

40. In consultation with the Contingent Commanders, assist the Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer to investigate and report to the Secretariat (Finance Management and Support Service/Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section) any loss of or damage to the

contingent-owned equipment that could be subject to reimbursement by the United Nations. Assist the Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer to conduct board of inquiry and, if appropriate, local property survey board meetings on losses or damage to contingent-owned equipment arising out of hostile action/forced abandonment.

41. In consultation with the Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer and Contingent Commanders, periodically review the capabilities of contingents, their major and minor equipment holdings and their self-sustainment capabilities needed to met the operational requirements of the mission and make recommendations to the Secretariat in regard to corrective actions that may be required.

42. In consultation with the Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer and the Contingent Commanders, certify the use of ammunition and explosives expended for operational purposes or to meet training standards beyond accepted United Nations readiness standards which have been authorized and directed by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner.

43. In consultation with the Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer and the Contingent Commanders, attempt to have disputes resolved at the lowest possible level locally. In consultation with the Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer, report to the Secretariat any dispute that cannot be resolved locally.

Director of Administration or Chief Administrative Officer

44. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and Contingent Commanders, establish appropriate mechanisms and procedures to ensure the efficient and effective administration and management of the MOU and implement the MOU on behalf of the Secretariat.

45. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and Contingent Commanders, ensure that the United Nations (mission) provides services as required in the MOU. Advise the Secretariat of changes in the level of support and standards the mission is able to provide to a contingent.

46. In consultation with Force Commander/Police Commissioner and Contingent Commanders, ensure that verification inspections are conducted in accordance with the schedules and procedures established by the Secretariat. Review and co-approve with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and Contingent Commanders, verification reports including arrival, periodic, operational readiness and departure verification reports. Send the verification reports to the Secretariat (Finance Management and Support Service/Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section).

47. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, ensure that shortages, surpluses and unserviceabilities of major and minor equipment and discrepancies in self-sustainment capabilities, identified during inspections are the subject of follow-up with the Contingent Commanders and corrective actions taken

at the local level. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, report persistent shortfalls, surpluses, unserviceabilities and other discrepancies to the Secretariat for action by the appropriate Headquarters offices.

48. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and Contingent Commanders, investigate and report to the Secretariat (Finance Management and Support Service/Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section) any loss of or damage to contingent-owned equipment that could be subject to reimbursement by the United Nations. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, conduct a board of inquiry and, if appropriate, local property survey board meetings on losses or damage to contingent-owned equipment arising out of hostile action/forced abandonment.

49. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and Contingent Commanders, periodically review the capabilities of contingents, their major and minor equipment holdings and their self-sustainment capabilities needed to meet the operational requirements of the mission and make recommendations to the Secretariat in regard to corrective actions that may be required.

50. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and Contingent Commanders, certify the use of ammunition and explosives expended for operational purposes or to meet training standards beyond accepted United Nations readiness standards which have been authorized and directed by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner. Send the operational ammunition expenditure certificates to the Secretariat (Finance Management and Support Service/Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section).

51. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and Contingent Commanders, attempt to have disputes resolved at the lowest possible level locally. Report to the Secretariat any dispute that cannot be resolved locally.

Contingent Commander

52. Ensure the contingent meets its obligations under the MOU.

53. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, assist the Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer to establish appropriate mechanisms and procedures to ensure the efficient and effective administration and management of the MOU between the United Nations and troop/police-contributing countries.

54. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, assist the Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer to ensure that verification inspections are conducted in accordance with the schedules and procedures established by the Secretariat. Review and co-approve with the Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer and the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, verification reports including arrival, periodic, operational readiness and departure verification reports.

55. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer, ensure that shortages, surpluses and unserviceabilities of major and minor equipment and discrepancies in self-sustainment capabilities, identified during inspections are the subject of follow-up with national authorities and, where possible, corrective actions are taken at the local level.

56. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, assist the Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer to ensure that the United Nations (mission) provides services as required in the MOU. Advise the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer of changes in the capabilities the contingent is able to provide in terms of personnel, major and minor equipment and self-sustainment capabilities.

57. Report to the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer any loss or damage to contingent-owned equipment resulting from hostile action or forced abandonment. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, assist the Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer to investigate and report to the Secretariat (Finance Management and Support Service/Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section) any loss of or damage to contingent-owned equipment that could be subject to reimbursement by the United Nations. Assist the Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer to conduct a board of inquiry and, if appropriate, local property survey board meetings on losses or damage to contingent-owned equipment arising out of hostile action/forced abandonment.

58. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer, periodically review the capabilities of the contingent, its major and minor equipment holdings and its self-sustainment capabilities needed to meet the operational requirements of the mission and make recommendations to the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer in regard to corrective actions that may be required.

59. Report to the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer the use of ammunition and explosives expended for operational purposes or to meet training standards beyond accepted United Nations readiness standards which have been authorized and directed by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner. With the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer, certify the use of ammunition and explosives expended for operational purposes.

60. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the Director of Administration/Chief Administrative Officer, attempt to have disputes resolved at the lowest possible level locally. Report to national authorities any dispute that cannot be resolved locally.